

WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

NUMEROUS SPEAKERS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF CONVICT LABOR.

The second meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall, Monday evening and quite largely attended considering the unpleasant character of the weather. The musical features comprised selections by Miss Jessie Stickle, soprano, who rendered "Come Unto Me" from the Messiah and the "Maid of Dundee," Miss Nettie Fleming played the accompaniments. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Abbott Bassett on "How, When and What shall we Read?" To be a well favored man is the gift of fortune, said the lecturer, but to write and read comes by nature. The art of reading calls for the closest study and how, when and what to read are questions of the greatest importance. Many men have received the first start in the path of knowledge from a book which has interested them. Daniel Webster attributed his advance in literature to the fact that in his early days he read but few books and learned them by heart. Three famous men attributed their taste for literature from reading "The Lady of the Lake," and each had read the work at the suggestion of his mother. The point is to cultivate a taste for good reading; the boy who reads a good book derives intellectual improvement from its pages and is not the same boy he was before.

The art of finding time to read consists in learning how to make the most use of the day. The half-hour before breakfast or the spare moments between our tasks will enable us to finish a good book in the course of a week or two. It is a fact that the more one has to do, the more can be accomplished, for system can work miracles. Bulwer only devoted four hours a day to writing and yet he wrote a great number of books.

Self-education by reading must be a personal matter. Mental hunger will take most anything at the start, but will require better literature as the mind improves and develops. A great amount of time is frequently wasted in reading prosaic works undertaken as a task and leading to discouragement. You must read the book you like and you can hardly go amiss. To make progress you must read for ideas and not for words. It is indispensable if one desires to master books or gain the road to knowledge. Many books are so empty that to read them one must understand the art of skipping. Even in the works of Shakespeare and Byron there are pages which it is proper to skip. Reading aloud and in classes is one of the best methods of literary education. Obsolete words are defined, the idea of the author is brought out by diversity of views, promoting the intelligence and power of thought.

I would divide, said the speaker, the reading of books into three classes, for pleasant intercourse, for friends and for intimates. In each class care should be taken and less time should be devoted to pleasant books and our literary friends than for our chosen intimates, the latter class claiming our best thought and longest hours. We must read to awaken and develop thought. It matters little what the book is, this object is attained.

There are books that charm, books that refresh the mind, books that exalt and refine our nature, books that light up the gloom, and books that fill our days with splendor and purify life. Books are a real world and around them our happiness will grow. Applause.

The question for discussion was, Resolved, "That convict labor ought not to be brought into competition with free labor." The question was opened in the affirmative by Mr. S. P. Darling, who stated that he regretted that he had been unable to procure statistics, owing to lack of time. However, said the speaker, I cannot see what arguments can be advanced on the other side. In New York the experiment has been tried, and convict labor is now prohibited by law. We shall probably be obliged to legislate against it in this State. Under our present convict labor system a manufacturer can employ as many convicts as he pleases for 50 cents per day for each man. The result is in breaking down the price of the manufactured articles. Manufacturers who avail themselves of the convict labor can put a line of goods on the market at a less price and with more profit than a manufacturer in the same line who employs free labor.

At the woman's prison in Sherborne certain lines of goods are manufactured including shirts which cost 5 cent each or 60 cents per dozen. Very few laborers would care to do this work for such a sum. It is argued that the prisoners must be kept at work, but the labor ought not to be let to contractors, or be brought into competition with free labor. If anybody is to receive the benefit of their labor let it be the State. The labor market is now overstocked, and in this country with its great resources there is a condition seems to be wrong. The State prisons are rendered as comfortable as possible, are heated by steam and provided with modern improvements. The workmen in these reformatory institutions are provided with better and more comfortable quarters than many of the free laborers. The prisoners should be treated well, but the prisons ought to be rendered so disagreeable that those who go there will feel that they never wish to go again. The city of Boston sends to reformatory institutions 800 each year for drunkenness alone. They get treated pretty well, and don't seem to mind the disgrace for there is a case on record of one who was sentenced 11 times for 30 days in one year. If it is necessary to keep the prisoners at work, I would have them cart stones from one place to another and then cart them back again in order to employ their time, but would not allow them to engage in any industry in which they could compete with free and honest labor. Applause.

Mr. N. T. Allen opened the debate in the negative. He said, I do not know what church the gentleman who preceded me attends, but it is evident that he has drunk in but little of the spirit of brotherly kindness. Who are our convicts and who has made them criminals? They were once children and why have they grown up so different from men and women in the respectable and virtuous path of life? First, because of lack of home training and influence. Prominent educators say in reply to the question propounded by Horace Mann, as to what proportion of the criminals, if they had been put into schools, would have grown up to be virtuous citizens, answer 95 per cent.

The second cause for the numerical strength of the criminal classes is to be attributed to bad inheritance. The case of a mother whose 70 descendants were criminals will illustrate this point. The father and grandfather of Henry Wilson were both drunkards and it was only by the force of extraordinary will-power that their descendant refrained from following in their footsteps.

The third cause is intemperance and the fourth, idleness. The latter is the promoter of an immense amount of crime and these causes together cover almost all the reasons for the development of criminals. These criminals are subjects for our greater sympathy and commiseration.

When a person commits a crime, the first thing is to catch him and the next step is to put him in a place of safety. It is then our duty to reform him if possible. It has been demonstrated by experts that physical drill by productive work is of the greatest importance in order to consummate this purpose. Most of the convicts who are confined in reformatory institutions come out again into the world after a short time, and the best influence should be resorted to, therefore, in order to restore them to good citizenship. The very foundation of this character building is in giving them a practical trade or employment. Let us so instruct them that when they go forth again into the community, they will be capable of earning an honest living.

It is the custom in the Irish prisons where the persons in charge are kind hearted and generous to talk with the convicts, ascertain their preference for a trade and inculcate in their minds the principle of supporting themselves by some honest employment. This is the best method of reform, and if industrial labor is denied to the convicts they will come back into the world morally worse than when they entered the reformatory institutions in which they had been confined.

The prison in New York, costing some two or three millions per annum, falls heavily in taxes on the community.

It is always costly to do wrong in dealing with our fellow-men. Add to the above, the demoralized condition in which these prisoners again enter the community, prepared to continue their previous criminal course, and we can estimate some effect of this bad system. The idea that any or all the products of convict labor, infinitesimal as it is compared with that of free labor, can have the slightest influence on the market prices is preposterous. The total output of manufactured product in the prisons of N. Y., with the aid of machinery, was but one-fifth of one per cent of that of free labor.

Let us then, in a spirit of broad philanthropy, do what is possible to lift our unfortunate brothers in prison into a nobler, self-supporting life.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's remarks the discussion became general and the remainder of the evening was devoted to five-minute speeches. Mr. H. Wood said that Mr. Allen had talked adroitly against time, but had not touched upon the question. The question is whether the product of convict labor should be put into competition with the labor of free men. In my opinion it should not. It is a pernicious practice and as has been said, it breaks down the price of the manufactured article. It will perhaps prevent honest men from earning a living, for it is really putting a premium upon convict labor and making it impossible for free laborers to secure an honest living. Convicts cannot secure work, there is an incentive to crime and more criminals will be the result.

Mr. Abbott alluded to the condition in New York resulting from the abolishing of convict labor. The prisoners were locked up in cells in idleness. If convict labor in this state was abolished a like condition would exist. It is said the speaker, a cruelty to the prisoners to deprive them of employment and an injustice to the tax payers who are thus obliged to support them in idleness.

Mr. Marcus Marton said that politics had influenced the passage of the law in New York and not a consideration of the advantages or disadvantages resulting from the convict labor system. I have worked with men, said the speaker, who had rather go to jail than earn an honest living. Our prisons are filled with forgers and embezzlers who felt that it was "thundering" ungentle to work. Let them work in reformatory institutions and do not be afraid of the cry, "it will break down prices." That is just what the poor man wants. It is just what we have an overstocked labor market. Such a condition does not exist. There can be no over production where children are without boots and shoes and necessary clothing, where families are needy and poorly fed. There have been instances where genteel forgers have come out from prison and followed an honest trade, but it is the exception and not the rule. The trouble is we don't go back far enough in considering this question. If our social and moral laws were different our jails and prisons would not be filled with criminals.

Mr. James T. Allen said that there was an evident tendency to wander from the question. Our jails are filled with criminals—the question is, "What do we do with them?" Labor must not be denied them if they become worse under such a condition. How shall we employ them so that they will not degenerate, and then how shall we reform them? They should be given employment, to their taste, and some means should be devised so that the production of their labor will not conflict with free labor outside. These details can be settled. The criminals are to be pitied. They should be looked upon as a class to be lifted and restored to their proper normal condition.

Mr. W. E. Plummer said that men were confined in reformatory institutions because of a violation of law, not for revenge. He alluded to the case of Clarence Ward, whom he said was a boy sixteen years of age, who had been sentenced to one year for his first offense. He hoped a petition would be circulated to get him out. In regard to the question, he said the great point was how to keep the criminals contented. The way to do it was by keeping them at work. It has been said that convict labor interferes with free labor, that it breaks down prices. The product of convict labor never competes with the product of skilled labor. Men in charge of reformatory institutions should endeavor to inculcate sobriety and morality. In the case of Clarence Ward, I think he should be taken out of the house of correction and be placed under good moral influence in order to make him again a good member of the body politic.

Mr. Walton said that the question was one of society protecting itself. Criminals were imprisoned because they preyed upon the body politic. They should be put in places under such influence that when they again return to the community they will be better men than before. If a prisoner is confined in idleness you get the same sort of person when he leaves the institution that you had when he entered. He becomes worse than before unless you give him

something to occupy his mind. If he comes out with a trade, the chances are that he will become an honest and industrious man. So far as the product of convict labor is concerned it may effect the market in a few commodities, but not to the general detriment of the community. These prisoners must be made useful men, and it is a crime against God to keep them in idleness.

Mr. C. M. Whittlesey said that if a law was passed keeping criminals out of employment, he thought it would be an excellent idea to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to prisoners. If they cannot work, their minds become diseased and their moral condition is lowered. So far as competition with free labor is concerned it is better than to support the criminal classes in idleness. If shirts can be purchased for a small sum it is a good thing for it is difficult for us now to obtain money to buy them. It is necessary to keep the criminal classes employed and measures for reform cannot be successfully carried out if these persons are to live an idleness. Mr. D. P. Collins said that he was disappointed with the discussion. The speakers had not adhered to the question. A side of the subject that might have been discussed was the moral effect of bringing convict labor into competition with honest toil. In my opinion said the speaker the principle is wrong and the effect is certainly degrading to the free, honest workman.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

An Effort to Better the Condition of the Workers.

The subject of wages for working women is each year more emphatically impressing itself upon the public as one that must in some way be met by women themselves. The lowest notch in the scale seems to have been reached, and women must help each other. The strong must protect the weak against the infliction of starvation prices. The ready-made under-clothing which each year becomes more universally worn is where the subject may be with best effect taken up. The reason why ready-made under-clothing is in such demand is because it is much cheaper to buy ready-made than to hire it made in the house. There are two horns to the dilemma. It is not that women dislike or wish to get rid of the trouble of making these clothes at home. It is the kind of work that is generally agreeable to them, but with the great influx of foreigners, the charity work in all towns of considerable size increased to such an extent that women are called upon to do a vast amount of work in that direction; our churches have grown so that the church work for women is largely increased; all the social questions that arise from an extended and complex civilization must be met, and women must bear their part.

In fact, the demand upon to-day's women of the present day is so great that if she can gain time or rest by buying ready-made clothes, which she herself has heretofore made, and at the same time impose no extra drain upon her own or her husband's pocket book, she will naturally prefer the ready-made under-clothing. As this demand increases the manufacturers see "millions in it," and have by degrees ground down the prices till the women who do the sewing are at last pushed to the wall. In all lines of manual labor, in which masses of women are employed, wages are at the lowest ebb, but the sewing women appeal most directly to more fortunate women, because the conditions are largely the result of their own thoughtlessness in their manufacture. Employers are as yet chary of accepting this label. One of them said: "You can't break a woman of the habit of shopping around. She is an inveterate bargain hunter, and a label would scare her off." In one of the large establishments in New York the manager of the sewing department declined to consider the matter of placing such label on his goods, but said they paid fair prices. He was asked what he would do if a dozen or more customers asked for labeled goods. "Oh, well," he replied, "if your label becomes so formidable as that, I will consider the matter." And that is the point the women in New York are going to make. It is believed that there are enough women interested in fair dealing toward other women to make it an object to retail dealers to put a price label on their goods, and to make ready-made under-clothing a fair-trade mark, by which customers could call for and identify it. A consumers' league is talked of as being the readiest preliminary step to create the popular demand for labeled clothing. Such a league would mean that its members had pledged themselves to buy only those articles made at fair labor rates and to patronize houses selling them.

Next month Miss Ida Van Etten of the New York working women's association will lead the subject there in a Social meeting. The women's club of Brooklyn are to talk up the matter, and the women in Heber Newton's church are specially interested in this movement. An interesting fact noted by an observant New York woman (Eliza P. Heaton) is that the women suffrage cause is progressing most rapidly just now among working women. "It is not the political aspects for which they care, but their motto is equal pay for equal work, and this, it seems to be borne in upon them daily by the press, promoted by equality before the law."

New Music.

The following new music has been received from A. P. Schmidt & Co., 13 and 15 West street, Boston:

For pianoforte, "Cadenza to first movement of Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, No. 3, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach; Air de Ballet, Rameau, transcribed by F. Boscovitz; Rondo in A, Haydn; Mazurka, "Rustic Dance," and "The First Violet," George Philipp; Mazurka, John Orth; "Spanish Dance," and "Grandma's Story," G. P. Ritter.

For Violin and Piano,—"Romanza" and "Scherzino," Clayton Johns, dedicated to C. U. Seffler.

Vocal,—"Where I a Prince Egyptian," Claydon Johns; "Spring Song," Oscar Weil; "Thou art Mine" and "A Romance," F. Lynes; "Earth in Heavenly Rest" and "Seven times Four," F. A. Porter; "Oh, my Garden Full of Roses," Clara R. Rogers. For Male Quartette: "Breathe an Evening Blessing," J. E. Trowbridge; "Upward, Where the Stars are Burning," E. W. Hanscom.

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The Result of a Dream.

There was once a mechanic at Bristol, England, whose name was Watts. He was by trade a shot-maker. Watts had to take great bars of lead and pound them out into sheets of thickness about equal to the diameter of the shot he desired to make. Then he cut the sheets into little cubes, which he rolled in a revolving barrel until the corners were worn off from the constant friction. The Chicago Mail thus relates the rest of the story:

Watts, after an evening spent with some jolly companions at the ale-house, went home and turned into bed. He dreamed he was out again with the "boys." They were all trying to find their way home when it began to rain shot. Beautiful globules of lead, polished and shining, fell in a torrent.

In the morning when Watts awoke he remembered the dream, and wondered what shape molten lead would take in falling a distance through the air. At last he carried a ladleful of the hot metal up into the steeple of the church of St. Mary of Redcliffe, and dropped it into the moat below. Descending, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of perfect shot, far superior to any he had ever seen. Watts' fortune was made, for he had conceived the idea of the shot-tower, which has ever since been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missiles so much used in war and sport.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Just Married.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first year sometimes it don't hold good. When Charles comes home to you grouchy and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

Sleighing.

"Yes, the sleighing is excellent, I know, but I cannot enjoy it. My lungs are so delicate I take cold at the least exposure." "Sorry, I'll advise you to get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Specific to-morrow, and one week from to-day I shall call for you again; and we will enjoy a sleigh-ride without any risk. Take the medicine according to directions, and you will have no dread of taking cold."

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the next of Kin, and all persons interested in the Estate of William Brewster Esq. of Newton, in said County, Minor.

Greeting: Whereas, Henry E. Cobb, the Guardian of said minor, has presented his petition for license to sell at private sale certain real estate therein specified, of his said ward for investment: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said Guardian is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the Newton GRAPHIC, a newspaper printed at Newton, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness my hand and seal, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

J. H. Tyler, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of Samuel W. Kendall, Jr., late of Newton in said County deceased.

Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Minerva R. Kendall and Henry W. Kendall who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, and that they may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on their bond pursuant to said will and statute: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of February next at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week in the Newton GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. H. Tyler, Register.

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FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A LETTER FROM EX-POSTMASTER LATTA OF NEWTON.

The following letter was received by a friend in this city from ex-Postmaster Latta, and contains so much of general interest that it has been given for publication:

McNEILLS, Hampton Co., S. C.,
JANUARY 24TH, 1889.

The people of Massachusetts have reason to be proud of the large majority of her legislators. A happy day will it be for the people of South Carolina when they can boast of such a legislature as Massachusetts has. The opportunities for the poor and middle classes to obtain education are very limited, and the state treasury is so meagre that teachers cannot get their wages under twelve months after the work is performed, except by having their drafts discounted at the rate of 20 per cent., and the length of the school term is two and three months in the year, for the blacks rarely more than two. In educational centres established for the blacks where they have the benefit of white instructors, they are much in advance of the poor whites. The school established here has been the means of great good to all who have been able to come to it, and those living in the immediate vicinity have been raised from a depth of moral degradation and misery to comparative decency and morality; and that in four years, through the teaching and example of the young ladies who established the school. There are now 92 scholars under instruction, and by next week there will be a full hundred. Among them quite a number of boarders who come from 15 to 20 miles, and a majority of our pupils walk from two to seven miles every day; that is from four to fourteen miles per day, and as the country is flat and marshy a large number have to wade through water above their shoe tops. They are willing to undergo almost every hardship for the sake of education. We have a large (and for this climate, comfortable) school house, capable of accommodating 150 pupils. For the last year the people have been laboring to build them a church, and were I not trespassing too much upon your patience, would like to give you a description of the building and their efforts to raise means to complete it. They have neither window sash or door shutters, and at this season have to use the school house for their meetings. They are less able this winter to contribute because of a partial failure of crops last year. They collect upon an average 40 cents per week for all church expenses, and in that small way the \$600 sent for the building fund of Eliot Church was obtained. J. G. L.

A Plea for the Boys.

NO. 3.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

I have just read Dr. Shinn's "Plea for the Boys," and find it is good and practical. He has voiced the thought of the boys, for one of our village lads told the writer to-day that several of the boys had talked over the matter and were so interested that they thought of a petition, expressing their desire for a gymnasium and how much they would contribute toward it.

We, who are interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A., have felt this need growing upon us until it seems a burden to us. The doubt has been expressed that, on account of the splendid and costly edifice with which the Eliot Society has adorned our village, any movement toward securing a building now for the Y. M. C. A. would be futile.

The doctor suggests a plan feasible and worthy of careful thought. The work of the Association is not sectarian, it is not strictly religious even, but seeks to provide a place where the mental, physical and spiritual development of boys and men may be carried on. We know that Dr. Shinn believes in the churches doing the work that the Association tries to do, but there are many that cannot be induced to attend church services and we think that, as a rule, instead of the Association taking the workers from the churches, that every pastor will tell you that his best workers in the church will be found also in any work that helps people to live better lives. The work of the churches are, doubtless, ready to give for such a cause, as the hearts of such people are always large and the Giver of the Universe does not suffer these people to be impoverished by giving. Do not forget the plan of the doctor in uniting the Natural History Society with its resources to the Gymnasium and Association work, all for the helplessness of the boys. Let all those who feel interested in such a movement speak of it to their friends and talk it over. After the anniversary exercises of the Association, Nov. 18, 1888, one of our young business men acted upon the suggestion of Mr. Douglas, and enclosed in a letter to the President of the Association an amount to start the building (and for the Y. M. C. A. Who else will help us in this movement? Let there be an expression of opinion and a place provided for young men and others that will be a blessing to thousands and an enduring monument to the donors.

D. F. BARBER.

To bring the ideas of those interested before the largest number of people possible, let each person signify in two or three lines his willingness to aid, and send in at once with his name to this office, where they will be printed. Let all respond.

Disease in School Books.

(Springfield Union)

Dr. J. B. Moran, instructor in hygiene in the Boston schools, reports that during the past two years the schools have suffered beyond the average from contagious diseases, especially measles, which has assumed the form of a moderate epidemic in nearly all the schools. Dr. Moran does not directly charge this increase of contagious disease to the use of free text books which are passed from one set of pupils to another in succession, but he says, what every one familiar with the schools know, that "after books have been used three, sometimes two or often only one year, they become unsightly and unclean. They furnish excellent soil for the habitation and growth of disease germs, which have been deposited upon them in various ways. They may have actually been in the hands of children sick with infectious diseases. In the next year they are apt to be turned over to other pupils who may be thereby endangered. The books

cannot be cleansed with a disinfectant and they cannot be steamed without destroying them. The only radical treatment of the case seems to be to abandon the transfer of old books to new pupils. This would mean a great increase in expense."

It is high time that this matter were brought to public attention. Many a parent in this city has been disgusted and appalled by the appearance of some of the books the children have brought home from school. There is no knowing in whose hands they have been or what contamination of disease they may have suffered. They are covered with porous brown paper covers furnished by the city, and these are worse absorbers of filth than the books themselves. It is likely that the teachers use due diligence to keep the books in good order, but it is impossible for them to guard the books against infection. A simple scale from a scarlet fever patient, adhering to a book, may communicate the disease to the next pupil that uses it.

When the free school book law was first proposed it seemed to the Union a needless concession to a popular clamor. Provision had been made and could easily have been extended, if necessary, for supplying free books to all who could not afford to purchase them. We still believe it the better way for the pupils to own their books and not to transmit them to others. If the city can afford to tax itself for text books let it devote the tax to reduce the price to the individual pupils, and let them have and keep their own to themselves. Is it not time to stop perpetuating filth and disease in the common schools.

Miscellaneous.

The Louisiana lottery agent in this city has drawn a prize in the shape of a warrant for his arrest.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Ah, George," she said, "when one is happy how quickly time flies!" "Yes, dear," he responded, "and how quickly time stops flying at the end of 30 days."—[The Epoch.

A countryman who saw Mrs. Cleveland at a reception, said: "I can't tell me wife what she wore. Her face just broke me up, and when she shook hands I forgot all about her clothes."—[Wheeling, W. Va., Register.

Millie Teetors is the euphonious name of a negro at Stanford who some time ago shot at one Amanda Collier, also colored. At the trial last week Amanda testified that she would have been killed had she not seen the bullet, which was coming straight at her, and dodged it.—[Lexington, Ky., Gazette.

"What did Noah live on when the flood had subsided and his provisions in the ark were exhausted?" asked a West End Sunday school teacher of a class last Sunday. "I know," squeaked a little girl, after all the others had given it up. "Well, what?" inquired the teacher. "Dry land."—[Washington Post.

Maud—See here, Bess! I hear that you are going to be married. Didn't you and I and Mabel agree, on the 1st of January, 1887, that we would never marry as long as we lived? Bess—Yes; but, you see, girls, I've had a change. That alters matters. Maud and Mabel both together—Oh!—[Burlington, Free Press.

A woman went into a Boston store and inquired for a cravat. "Do you want a simple tie or a Windsor, a Harvard, a four-in-hand, or what?" "Any one will do." "But gentlemen have some choice in neckwear." "Never you mind; the man this is for will wear it and say nothing. He's dead."—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Street Car Driver—Me and that off horse has been working for the company for 12 years now. Passenger—That so? The company must think a great deal of you both. "Wall, I dunno; last week the two of us was taken sick, and they got a docther for the horse, and docked me. Gidap, there now, Betsy!"—[New York Tribune.

An Augusta store-keeper and joens proprietor. Enter lady. "Is Mr. A. in?" "He is not, madame." "Do you know when he will be in?" "I do not." "Will I find him at his house if I call there?" "Do you take this for an intelligence office, madame?" asked the proprietor. "Not after I look at your face, sir," and the door slammed after a willowy feminine form.—[Augusta, Me., Journal.

There were discussing the wrongs of the Indian at an Indian association meeting in Chicago the other day, when a terrific chorus of screams interrupted the tender remarks of the speaker. One young lady tried to crawl into a pipe organ, and four more hid behind the reading desk, while others yelled. "Police!" until the real live Indian who had strolled in from an adjacent saloon was removed by the guardians of the peace.

Prepossessing young stranger—"Pardon me miss, but I see you are all alone. Won't you permit me to steer you down the slide on your toboggan?" Pretty Miss—"Although I do not know you, sir, I will accept your kind offer, provided you can prove to me that you are competent." He—"Certainly! I have been a huncie steerer now for ten years." She—"Indeed! How nice!" (They slide down together.)—[Burlington Free Press.

One bit of news cheering to woman's rights women is that a man in St. Louis has actually been arrested for breaking the seal of a letter addressed to his wife and reading what was certainly not intended for his eye. I hope the miscreant will be made to realize that we have entered on a new era as well as a new year. Yet, in fairness, let no woman in our ranks lay itching fingers or curious eyes on her husband's private letters.—[Graec Greenwood.

It was plain to all the passengers on the car that the couple were man and wife, and that the man was boozey. Every one felt sorry for the wife, feeling that she must be greatly embarrassed, and when the couple came to get off a gentleman on the platform said—"Here—let me assist him. He seems to have rheumatism."

"Does he?" asked the wife, as she looked up. "Thank you, sir. I was afraid everybody would think he seemed to have too much drunk."—[Detroit Free Press.

Congressman Crain is indignant at a Washington paper's report of an interview between himself and Representative Barry of Mississippi. He says: "Then I took him by the collar of the coat, shook him a little, threw him down and gently wiped the floor with him. He is a much smaller man than I am physically, and I called on the spectators to witness that on that account I did not desire to hurt him, but as soon as I let him go he struck me again. Then, of course, I was bound to strike him and I did." Newspapers should be very careful and not refer to an interview of this description as a "scrapping match."

BOSTON THEATRES.

Globe Theatre—Rose Coghlan is playing here in Jocelyn. The opening night, last Monday, drew a packed house. Miss Coghlan has lost none of her former graceful action; her company renders a remarkably strong support throughout the entire play.

On Monday, Feb. 4, Maggie Mitchell, a great favorite in Boston, will present the 4 act comedy drama "Ray," which was written expressly for her. There are many strong points in the play, and we think any one would enjoy witnessing Miss Mitchell's greatest success.

Park Theatre—Sol Smith Russell is at the Park and is serving Boston with "A Poor Relation" in a style that no other can do.

On Monday, Feb. 4, Miss Rosina Vokes, with her London comedy company, will appear in several of her choicest roles. She has a magnificent company. She is said to be charming, that her presence lightens up the stage. One of her songs, "His art was true to Poll," will never grow too old to be enjoyable.

Hollis Street Theatre—Robson & Co. are winding up this week at the Hollis. Their success in "The Henrietta" has been simply wonderful. Next week, Feb. 4, Thomas W. Keene will again appear before a Boston audience in Richard III. His rendering of the great tragedy is entirely different from all others. No doubt the crowds in attendance will be great, as Mr. Keene's engagement is only for one week.

Boston Museum—"Sweet Lavender" still continues here and it is astonishing how well the patronage keeps up; the play will be continued however till further notice.

Grand Opera House—Jos. J. Dowling and Miss Sadie Riasson are very successful in rendering that American drama, "Nobody's Claim."

On Monday, Feb. 4, "Zitka" will be produced here for one week. It is a strong melodrama, well supported throughout, and quite replete with scenic effects of a most pleasing nature. Seats may be reserved over the Telephone, No. 442, without extra charge.

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Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Arthur Hudson's drugstore.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicine, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but now testily with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm. Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

A Few Painters.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to relieve and cure all cases. Price, 50 cents. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

All persons having a Cough or any Pulmonary Disease may be relieved by Dr. James M. Soule's Cough Cure. 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



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Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p.m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

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Newton Directory.

The Newton Directory is now nearly ready for the press, and will appear in enlarged form, in consequence of the important House directory, arranged numerically by streets, which will make it far more valuable than any directory hitherto published.

The house numbers, which also appear for the first time, with the street directory, will make a much larger book than usual, and the first of January business changes in Boston will be included. Published by

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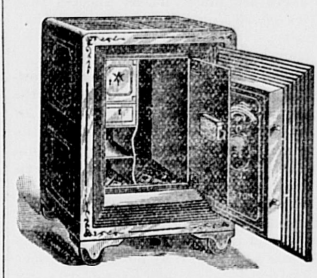
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Every resident of Newton will need a copy this year.

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Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. fire, Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.
Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23rd inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear and legible as when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I should feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,
[Sgn.] HENRY O. SYMONDS.
P. S. Dec. 28.—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.
Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of your large make of safes in our Wolfboro, N. H. factory, which was struck through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 25, 1888, in the Marblehead configuration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,
[Sgn.] F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1888.
Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,
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NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Twombly of Crescent street is at home for a month or more.

—Mr. Leado Smith has been in town this week, visiting his sister on Cypress street.

—Mr. Thomas L. Rogers is still in Arizona, visiting his son, who is there for a year more.

—Mrs. James Gammons has returned from Brooklyn, N. Y., where she has been visiting her son.

—Miss Lillian Eaton of Boston has been visiting Miss Edith Gammons of Beacon street for two weeks.

—Mr. Geo. Huntress of Summer street has come to New Bedford on business for two weeks or more.

—Mr. M. E. Baldwin, the jeweller, has been away from his office for several days on account of illness.

—The mid-year examinations on the "Hill" are finished this week, much to the relief of the students.

—It is reported that Mr. Ellis, the ice man, has gone towards the north pole to see what is the matter.

—Mrs. Hammond of Rhode Island is staying with her son, Mr. Benjamin Hammond, of Ridge avenue.

—There are now no cases of diptheria in Newton Centre, although there are one or two at Cold Spring City.

—Hon. Levi C. Wade and wife arrived from Europe on Monday by the steamer Euribia, landing in New York.

—Mrs. Dwight Chester expects to leave the last of the week for Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will visit an aunt for a short time.

—Mrs. Wilson of Parker street, who is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Corkins, has gone to Somerville for a visit.

—Miss Millie Carter, who has been visiting her aunt here, Mrs. Lemuel C. Barnes, for some time, has returned to her home in Lowell, Mass.

—Mr. C. Howard Wilson of Elgin street was made permanent secretary of the Newton Tariff Reform club, organized last week.

—Miss Frankie L. Gardner is expected home to-day from Fredericktown, N. B., where she has been to act as bride's maid at a friend's wedding.

—Mrs. John H. Sanborn of Chase street has returned after an absence of several weeks in Brooklyn, N. Y., where she has been with her mother.

—The fourth death in this village by diptheria occurred on Tuesday night, it being a little daughter of Mr. John Cody, who is Dr. Loring's nurse.

—Hereafter, Geo. E. Barrow's boot and shoe store will be open Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, for the accommodation of his customers.

—At the annual dinner of the Episcopal church in Boston, Monday evening, Mr. Robert H. Gardner of Chestnut Hill was elected secretary of the club.

—At last accounts the Dubois child was improving under Dr. Loring's care. As it has been removed to the Cottage hospital, the house is no longer isolated.

—The orchestra will begin to play next Thursday evening at 7.45, at the amateur theatricals, and it is hoped that the audience will be in their seats by that time.

—Mrs. T. Jefferson Howard of Centre street gave a party on Monday evening in her studio, for her cousins, the Misses Symonds, who return to New York this week.

—The store lately occupied by Mr. Henry S. Williams on Centre street is being put in good order this week by the owner, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

—Rev. L. C. Barnes was one of the speakers at the Baptist Social Union meeting in Boston, Monday evening. His subject was "A practical view in denominational advance."

—Rev. H. Gratton Guinness of London will address the students of Newton Theological Institution in the Newton Centre Baptist church, Monday evening next, February 4th. All are invited to hear him.

—Bishop Foster, subject at the Methodist church, Sunday was not "Missions," but "Missions." The subscription in the morning was something more than \$900, and about \$200 more than that of last year.

—Invitations are out for another dance to be given on the evening of Feb. 21st, from 8 to 10 o'clock, in Associates' Hall. The party is under the same management as the New Year dance, which insures its success.

—Miss Heustis, who has for several years lived on Polham street, has rented Mr. Fred Adams' house, corner of Paul and Cypress streets, and has taken immediate possession. We understand that she will use it for a boarding house.

—Have you seen Mr. Henry S. Williams' new book of valentines? They are all very pretty. Besides the regulation valentine, he has a good many in book form, which are novel, and certainly as pretty as any one could find in the city.

—There was a social held on Wednesday evening by the Oxford society. During the evening there was some good music by Mr. Robert S. Loring on the violin and Master Homer Loring on the cornet, accompanied by Mrs. Stanton D. Loring.

—Mrs. Susannah Warren, widow of Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., a recent honored citizen of Newton, died in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 22nd. Mrs. Warren has been a great sufferer for many years, and it is a relief to her old friends to learn that her burdened life has come to a close.

—The electric road to Newton Centre will, no doubt, reach here within a short time, and houses and building lots will be in demand. Those interested in a home in our village will consult the advertisement in our columns of a house and good building lots for sale by H. H. Read.

—Mr. Horace Bassett of Warren street was called away to the Cape this week Monday, by the news of his brother's death. Mr. Bassett has been ill for several years, and his death was not unexpected.

—We think the wants of the young people of the village are well attended to by the Improvement Society and associates. The annex to the hall will be ready by Saturday night, probably, and then there can be no complaints for a needed small hall in the place.

—The improvement society is doing still more in raising money for the playground for the boys.

—The New York Sun says that as soon as the Cabinet question is settled, new problems will vex the American people. Will Alonzo Wilcox pitch for the Yale this year? Will Harry Bates pitch for Harvard? A tidal wave of anxiety as to these momentous questions will soon begin to roll. Its distant murmur is already caught by eager ears in the yard and on the campus.

—We are sorry to hear that the concert given by the Park sisters for the benefit of the playground, was not a financial success. The concert was very good in every way, and we conclude that the small house was owing partly to the short time before the concert of its announcement and the pressure

large sale of tickets for the amateur theatricals, which occur next week under the management of the young people of the village.

—Next Thursday, Feb. 7, is the date of the amateur theatricals in aid of the Cottage Hospital. It is a worthy object for which they are giving up the capacity of the house will and ought to be tested on that occasion. Such is the outlook now, as there are but a few seats left. Since the seats of the hall are raised, the managers earnestly request the ladies to consider those behind them and wear something which can be easily removed from their heads, or, at least, something which will not obstruct the view of those in the rear. In a performance of this kind, one wishes to see fully as much as to hear.

—At the request of the ladies of the Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Stanton D. Loring placed the Hindoo play, which is being given at the West Newton Auxiliary, of which twenty-five members were present, and which was given in aid of the Cottage Hospital. They gave a high tea in honor of the West Newton Auxiliary, of which twenty-five members were present, and which was given in aid of the Cottage Hospital. They gave a high tea in honor of the West Newton Auxiliary, of which twenty-five members were present, and which was given in aid of the Cottage Hospital.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The Chataqua Club will hold their next meeting with Miss Webster.

—Mrs. A. F. Hayward, who has been ill for the past few days, is much better.

—Attention is called to the business card of Miss Bleckford in another column.

—A week from next Monday, Feb. 11, the Monday Club lunch with Mrs. S. C. Cobb.

—Miss Eleanor Robin is quite ill at the house of her physician, Dr. Virginia Bryant.

—Mr. M. E. Baldwin, the jeweler, has so far recovered from illness as to be able to attend to business.

—Mr. H. H. Hunt, the builder of the Newhall Building, purchased the barnack lately occupied by Mr. Brickett, and has had it taken down.

—Mr. T. D. Sullivan has nearly completed the building of his lot at the corner of Essex and Bowdoin streets, thus making a valuable building site for one or more houses.

—That 1776 sleigh, to be seen at the stable of Mr. Spear, was once the property of Mr. Matthias Collins, the father of the late city treasurer.

—Mr. H. L. Whiting, who has been confined to the house by sickness for three weeks past, is making very slow progress to restoration to health.

—Mr. Coffin of the Upper Falls will conduct a Bible reading before the Christian Endeavor Society at the Congregational church next Tuesday evening.

—The older members of the Society of Christian Endeavor held a social in the Congregational chapel on Thursday evening. The present membership of the society is about eighty.

—Rev. W. Calkins of Newton preached at the Congregational chapel Wednesday evening. He said that all ought now to give attention to the truth, and at once to act as God would have us act.

—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Monday Club at Mr. C. H. Gould's. The next meeting will be with the same speaker, the reign of Queen Victoria will be the subject for discussion.

—Quite a number of our ladies are very busy just now, in making preparations for an Art Exhibition, to be held at the Congregational church on Thursday afternoon and evening, Feb. 14th, for the benefit of a school in Utah.

—Stereopticon lecture on Westminster Abbey will be given at the Congregational church under the auspices of the Monday club a week from next Wednesday evening. Tickets twenty-five cents; all are invited. The lecture is by Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs.

—We hear that Tappan Place will in the immediate future be extended and built by the owners of the land through which it passes, which would necessitate its crossing the conduit of the Boston Water Works, and we have been informed that the city of Boston will give their consent. This building lot, in the immediate neighborhood of the beautiful Crystal Lake.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—We regret to say that Mrs. John Warren is quite sick.

—There being good skating, the young people are happy once more.

—Work upon the new houses of Mr. W. R. Dresser, on Chestnut street, is being pushed forward very rapidly.

—Mrs. Ella Trow, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, has been spending the past fortnight with Miss Linda Nickelson.

—Mr. H. A. Clarke received a fall this week and sustained some severe injuries, which confine him to the house.

—The Newton Rubber Co. are about ready to start their mill, most of the machinery having arrived and been placed in position.

—Mr. George Dyson fell from his express wagon on Tuesday evening, the result being a severe shaking up, although fortunately there were no bones broken.

—The union revival meetings are being held this week at the Methodist church. The meetings are well attended and considerable interest is being manifested.

—The basket party, an account of which appeared in another paper last week, was under the auspices of the Good Templars instead of the Quinobegs as stated.

—Arrangements are being made by the proprietors of the silk mill, Messrs. Phillips & Train, to do their own dyeing, and they have engaged the services of an expert to take charge of that department.

—There are still some cases of diptheria in the place. Mr. Fred Easterbrook's oldest daughter, Susie, is in a critical condition, and another little daughter was taken down the first of the week. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of this terrible disease.

—Very extensive preparations are in progress for the cantata "The Flower Queen," which is to be given at Prospect Hall, Feb. 14, under the direction of Mr. F. W. Emerson. An attractive feature about it is the fact that it is to be given by local talent, which is always sure to please. Secure your seats early.

—The revival meetings that have been held during the past two weeks, under the leadership of the Davidson Brothers of this city, have steadily gained in power. It has been decided to continue the meetings another week. The churches engaged in the work will hold separate services as usual, Sunday morning and Sunday-school sessions at 10 o'clock and at 4 p. m. on the

will be a union Sunday-school service, every person in the village, young or old, is invited to attend. At 6 p. m. a union prayer meeting in the vestry. At 6.30 p. m. a union gospel praise service, followed by preaching by Brother Frank Davidson. There will be union services each evening of the week except Saturday. All these union services will be in the Baptist church.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Mr. Edgar Lyon of Dayton, Ohio, formerly of this place, has just been here on a visit.

—Messrs. Barry and Dillon were found guilty of drunkenness before Judge Washburn last Monday and fined \$5 each.

—Rev. W. G. Wells started Thursday for a three months' trip to the West India Islands. It is hoped that his health will be greatly improved by rest and a change of scene and climate.

—There is quite a boom in building at present on Cedar street, Wellesley side. Mr. Monaghan is pushing along the large, double, brick house as rapidly as possible. Mr. Kilham has given the contract for his dwelling-house to Messrs. Cooper & Morris. John Doyle and Peter Howard have their cellars nearly completed.

—A very interesting musical was given in St. Mary's church, Saturday evening. The program was finely rendered and included the following numbers: Organ selection, Mr. Preston; reading, Mr. Shields; violin and organ, Miss Seaver and Mr. Preston; reading, Miss Jourdan; solo, Mrs. Shields; reading, Rev. Mr. Wells; violin and organ, Miss Shields and Mrs. Shields; dialogue, Rev. Mr. Wells and Mr. Shields; solo, Mrs. Shields; reading, Mr. Shields; violin and organ, Miss Seaver and Mr. Preston; reading, Rev. Mr. Wells.

NONANTUM.

—The repairs upon the North church have begun, and it will soon present a much improved appearance.

—The teachers and adult members of the Sunday school of the North church, the number of about forty, made an unexpected visit upon Assistant Superintendent Hudson, Monday evening, and gave him a pleasant surprise. Mr. A. K. Worth presented a fine bouquet, in a very neat speech, referring to the high esteem in which Mr. Hudson is held. Rev. Mr. Lamb also made some remarks, a male quartet furnished music, and the ladies provided a bountiful collation.

A Reply to Senator Symonds.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—

I was recently permitted the use of your valuable space to make some comments upon the much mooted Beverly question in reply to an article in another paper upon the subject.

Very slight allusion was made in my communication to one or two other persons among whom was Mr. C. H. Symonds, at present a member of the general court. Whereupon I find in your issue of the 25th a long letter signed "Charles H. Symonds, Senator 2nd Essex District," occupying three-fourths of a column, which I have taken the trouble to analyze with the following result:

Quotation from Senator Symonds: "A party Quotation from Petition to Governor Ames: "A party Reference to Senator Symonds and minor matters."

The first two elements I will discuss with a single remark. As indicated by the editor in a very clear and forcible editorial upon the subject, the quotation from Ex-Governor Robinson are words from the plea of a well-paid lawyer. I might, with just as much propriety, quote some of the sentences of Hon. George M. Stearns who pleaded for Beverly Farms in a speech which has not been equalled in the State House in this generation. Regarding the petition to Gov. Ames, it was not granted.

Mr. Symonds' chief complaint seems to be that my communication is signed by an "anonymous Divisionist." It would be far better for Mr. Symonds to adopt the plan himself of signing his communications anonymously, if he proposes to give publicity to such productions as the one referred to. He says my "statements are absolutely and unqualifiedly false." A rapid penman can write that sentence in about thirty seconds! Mr. Symonds has said repeatedly that he would vote for division if the line could be changed somewhat. Is that admitting the merits of the case or not?

Regarding the "exclusive paradise" there are about 1400 native people at Beverly Farms and less than 100 summer residents, which number is growing rapidly less. The "Natives" are admittedly people who are not wealthy. How then can it be an "exclusive paradise for wealthy summer residents?"

Regarding Senator Symonds, he was not so completely buried last fall that he cannot answer for himself without the assistance of Senator Symonds.

I desire to call attention, Mr. Editor, to one fact. The immense valuation of the Farms which Mr. Symonds refers to, when he talks about one-ninth of the population taking away one-half the property, exists only on the assessor's books of Beverly, as punishment for petitioning for division. All the petitioners are punished, not alone Franklin Haven who is worked up from \$240,000 to \$550,000 in one year, but the poor widow who takes in sewing for a living has her tax raised from \$18 to \$36 in the same time. And Senator Symonds defends such outrage as this with the flippant remarks contained in his letter.

His course as a representative of the people of Essex county is wholly unworthy and I believe unbecoming a Senator. As a man elected to guard the rights of minorities, rather than the intolerance of majorities, he should stand in the halls of legislation totally regardless of the effect which his course may have upon the vote at coming elections. Statesmen do that.

My only excuse for asking space for this letter is that the Beverly question has become a state issue and is absorbing the attention of the legislature and distracting the politics of the commonwealth, in the interests of one of the most grasping and intolerant town governments in the state.

AN ANONYMOUS DIVISIONIST.

The Spirit of American Politics.

(By Charles Worcester Clark.)

After all, the masses are moved not so much by selfishness as by prejudice. This prejudice is of two kinds, traditional and local. Its traditional force is shown by the fact that communities side by side and identical in character and interest remain for decades after decades politically oppressed. The sons are expected to follow in the footsteps of the fathers. The permanence of party

names undoubtedly helps to prevent the natural division of voters on the line of principle. Principles are forgotten in devotion to the party which once represented them. Loyalty to party becomes a passion, and not so long as an excuse can be found for remaining where he is, will the average partisan desert to the other side. Party distinctions that stood the shock of the civil war yield to no mere practical question. The principle at the root is not clearly seen. It is the old name, "the party of Jefferson," "the party of the Union," not the new cause, that holds. "The multitude," says Macaulay, "is more easily interested for the most unmeaning badge or the most insignificant name than for the most important principle."

Side by side with this traditional prejudice is the local prejudice; by which I do not mean local interest, but an apparent inability in the people to see national, state, and municipal affairs in their true proportions. It is, of course, the spirit of provincialism again. The fact that parties in each State and town are the same as in the nation at large is sufficient evidence of it. This prejudice has a double action. Aided alike by the tyranny and the convenience of party organization, it causes men to divide into parties on the same line in the local as in the national election. So the second effect follows inevitably from the first; namely, local questions are subordinated to national, or else national questions to local. Common sense occasionally ventures so far as to declare that it matters not whether the mayor of Bigville be a Republican or a Democrat, but no one yet dares maintain the rash truth that the qualifications of a candidate for the governorship are not affected by his opinions of protection and free-trade.

As a rule, too, in spite of common sense, Jones is elected mayor of Bigville because he is a free-trader, just as Smith is elected governor of the State because he is a protectionist. This state of things is as mischievous as it is absurd. It is impossible to bring local questions to decision at the polls. And again, with reverse action, national questions are obscured. Men join a given national party because they approve of the position of its local representatives on some comparatively unimportant question of city or State. Green States and protection because he agrees with the Republicans of Grand County in favoring high license, and Gray votes for free trade because the Bigville Democrats oppose an increase of the municipal debt. Personal arguments abound. How can you be a Democrat, when the only saloon in town is kept by a Democrat? "How can you be a Republican, when the Republican city treasurer has just defaulted?" This is not nonsense. Facts like these influence votes, and must be considered in studying the spirit of our politics.

If we had taken representative groups of Americans, evenly divided as to party, in the late election, we might have found something like this: A is a protectionist because he helped found the party of freedom, and B because he admires the candidate. C is a Democrat because he believes in tariff reform, and D because he always has been one. A Junior is a Republican because his father is, and B Junior is a Democrat because the political economies teach free-trade. E is a protectionist because a Democratic ring controls City Hall, and F because the campaign orator has convinced him that Democratic success means low wages. His brother G, again, is a Democrat because the campaign orator has failed to convince him, and his cousin H because most of the respectable people he knows are. Y is a protectionist because the government did not buy his land for the new post-office, and because Congress has voted to deepen the ditch that drains his cellar. Z is a tariff reformer. Scattered here and there are those who have earnestly tried to solve the problems presented, have thought, and studied, and prayed; and more numerous than any single class are those who swear by the one newspaper they read.—[February Atlantic.

Kindling a Fire.

You give the average domestic an armful of pitch pine, cut into slivers, some pine shavings soaked in oil, and some other inflammable material, all manufactured, or prepared or grown for the express purpose of making a fire, and give her—or him, it may be—a furnace especially-constructed with reference to a fire, so constructed that a fire, placed therein will be aided and abetted and encouraged by all manner of drafts, and if that servant can make a match stay lighted long enough to touch the shavings it is a wonder, and if she can persuade a pitch pine to ignite, after the shavings are lighted, it is a miracle—a miracle which not even John Burroughs can deny. You take a girl, who four weeks ago was sitting on a green trunk in Castle Garden, and set her to start a fire in a kitchen range, and after she has burned up all the matches and kerosene in the house, and has sent for her mistress to come and help at the close of the morning hour, you are fully persuaded that if ever this world is destroyed, it won't be by fire.—[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Marriage not a Failure.

"Marriage a failure! I should say not!" remarked an Oregon farmer, whose opinion was desired on one of the great questions of the day.

"Why, there's Lucindy gits up in the mornin', milks six cows, gits breakfasts, starts four children to school, looks after the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, likewise some motherless sheep, skins twenty pairs of milk, washes the clothes, gits dinner, et cetera, et cetera."

"Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gits? Not much! Marriage, sir, is a success, sir; a great success!" [Youth's Companion.

The Prohibitory Amendment.

The Boston Correspondent of the Springfield Republican says the people of the state may as well begin to face this issue in earnest. The time for speculation and playing fast and loose is about over. The committee of the Legislature having voted to report the amendment favorably, the Senate being sure to adopt it, and its friends feeling confident of a two-thirds favorable vote in the House, the people may as well prepare to pass an intelligent judgment upon the matter. This was one of the objects of to-day's meeting of the prohibition state committee at the Tremont Temple vestry. You may be somewhat surprised to learn that there was not entire unanimity on the question even among the members of the

third party committee. Everybody expected to see the amendment passed along to the people, but when it was proposed to issue an address requesting people to enter heartily into the work of securing the success of the amendment at the polls, a division of opinion quickly appeared. Messrs. Kempton of Sharon and Cogan of Malden argued that Massachusetts is not ready for prohibition, and that it would never be enforced till the third party membership was numerous enough to convince the majority of the people that prohibition is desirable. They recognized that the republican party did not even profess to believe in prohibition, but is simply kicking the amendment about as a foot-ball to satisfy the "temperance wing." After a rather animated discussion it was finally resolved "that we deprecate separate party action in this matter, and believe that the interests of this question demand the union of all parties, seats and creeds for its success. An executive committee was appointed and some other routine business transacted at the meeting. But the division of opinion in this body is typical of what is found everywhere among the most sincere friends of temperance. The late Rev. Charles Smith of Andover was driven to his grave because he had the courage to stand up and maintain his belief that constitutional prohibition would retard rather than advance the best interests of temperance.

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Rice Building Lots ON Ridge Ave., and Rice St., Apply to Henry H. Read, Boston office, 256 Purchase St.

By ELLIOTT J. HYDE, Auctioneer. 31 Milk Street, Rooms 6 and 7. BOSTON.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by Octavius Deane to Peabody & Kimball, dated July 7th, 1887, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, lib. 1867, folio 50, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

for breach of the conditions in said mortgage, on the premises at:

Monday, the 18th day of February, 1889,

at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, the said premises being described in said deed as follows: A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in that part of Newton, County of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, called Newton Highlands, and bounded as follows, viz: West by Winchester street, there measuring one hundred (100) feet; North by lot of J. H. C. Wade, there measuring fifty (50) feet; East by lot of John W. Warren, there measuring one hundred (100) feet; and South by a thirty (30) foot passage way, leading from said lot, said Winchester street, there measuring fifty (50) feet and containing 5,000 feet of land.

For title see deed of John W. Warren to Laura A. Dinmore, dated June 1, 1887, duly recorded with Middlesex Deeds, also deed of Laura A. Dinmore, dated July 7, 1887, duly recorded with Middlesex Deeds. \$500 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale. 1-31 PEABODY & KIMBALL, Mortgagees.

MEAT WAGON.—Meats fresh and salt. Butter, Eggs and Vegetables from your own door in Newton Centre and Newton Highlands at Boston prices, will call anywhere and customers make their own selections. Goods delivered by a Horse, Centre Street, Newton Centre, 15

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Furniture, Hardware, Tinware, Sleds, Skates, Carpenters' Tools, Snow Shovels and Coal Shovels for furnace use. Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Bolsters, New and Second Hand Carpets, Straw Mattings, Carpet Lining, &c., &c. At reasonable prices.

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Sidney P. Clark —AGENT— **REAL ESTATE** to sell and to rent. Farms Houses and Land in all parts of New England. Rents collected and Mortgages negotiated. BOSTON OFFICE, 178 WASHINGTON ST.

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Are offering several lines of Ladies Cotton Hosiery, Opera Toe, for \$1.25 and \$2.25 a pair, which they formerly sold at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.00; all a fresh stock and a great bargain. The usual lines for winter wear including the celebrated Boston Rubber Co.'s goods. All warranted, call and examine. First-class repairing at lowest rates. CENTRE STREET, NEWTON CENTRE. Next door to Dr. Noble's.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 18.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

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I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions on any lady's feet who will wear my

CUSTOM MADE Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water. I do not send the measure to the factory to be made up, but make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

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Having had seventeen years' experience on black iron and copper work in the city of Boston, and over six years on some of the best work in the city of Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Have water attached to the leading modern water closets at store for inspection and information of house owners and others.

The thorough ventilation of buildings a specialty.

First class mechanics employed and first class work solicited.

Jobbing and other work receive personal supervision. Contractor for gas piping, Portland Stone Ware Co's Drain Pipes, Vases, Etc.

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Shirts, each, 10 cts.; collars, 2 cts.; cuffs, each, 2 cts. Also very lowest prices will be charged for all kinds of work. Please give us a trial.

First-Class Chinese Laundry,

French's Block, No. 330 Centre St., opp. the Savings Bank, Newton.

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Up one flight, Corner of Hayward Place.

Pretty Girls Go Wild.

Harvard Glee and Banjo Clubs

Make a Hit in New York.

A Forerunner of the Concert to be given at Eliot Hall, Newton, Feb. 20, at 7.45 P. M. Tickets 75 and 50 cents on sale in Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale.

(Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1888. The Harvard Glee Club sang and the Harvard Banjo Club

thrummed with great effect in Chickering Hall last night, and made money for the university

crew. The glee club had not been heard in this city for a number of years, and the Banjo club

never before. The Banjo club made a big hit. The pretty girls in the audience wearing the

Harvard crimson went wild over the twanging strings, and the boys might have been playing still if the girls had had their way. The club

consists of five banjos, two piccolo banjos and four guitars. Mr. G. L. Osgood, Jr., '91, is the

leader, and he has his forces well under control. The singing of the glee club was likewise

enthusiastically received, especially when the boys tackled some favorite college song like

"Cannibals," or "Piper Heidsieck," or "Joy Bird." The last named was sung by a quartet

consisting of Messrs. Merrill, Howard, Hackett and Shippen, and brought down the house. Mr.

Carpenter supplied the yelling, and did it to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The set

selections given by the club were done with precision and first-rate tone, and Conductor M. A.

Taylor showed that he knew how to keep his material well in hand. Incidental features of the

programme were a vocal solo by Mr. Hackett, '91, and a violin solo by Mr. Longworth, '91. The

club numbers 26 members, besides a conductor and an accompanist.

Eliot Hall, - Newton,

February 20th, 1889,

AT 7.45 P. M.

CONCERT

—BY THE—

Harvard Glee

And BANJO CLUB,

Tickets, all seats reserved, 75

and 50 cts. For sale by Hubbard

& Procter, Newton; Gaudet,

Newtonville, Wright, West New-

ton; Brush's, Auburndale; also by

the managers, E. F. Smallwood,

John Cutler, Henry Whitmore.

NEWTON.

—Mr. J. C. Ivy left last Saturday for a

two weeks' hunting trip in North Carolina.

—Miss Josephine H. Taylor of Chatham

is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wellington

Hawes.

—The Harvard Glee and Banjo Club give

one of their popular concerts at Eliot Hall,

Feb. 20th.

—Valentines from 1 cent to 83 at the

Newton Bazar; call during school hours

and avoid the crowd.

—Mrs. Beckett and her daughter, Miss

Ella Beckett, of Yannis, are visiting Mrs.

Joshua Baker of Sargent street.

—Mr. Wellington Hawes is making great

improvements in the City Market, and add-

ing to his facilities for doing business.

—George Riddle has prepared a very fine

miscellaneous programme to read before the

Channing Literary on the 18th inst.

—Mrs. Barstow, mother of Mrs. W. C.

Bates, was stricken with paralysis, Thurs-

day morning, and is in a critical condition.

—Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, a member of

the College of Music, Boston University,

will give a private organ recital in Sleeper

Hall, Boston, next Monday evening.

—Rev. Dr. Shinn presided at the 23rd

meeting of the Eastern Convocation of

churches, at the Church of St. John the

Evangelist in Boston, Wednesday.

—Rev. B. K. Pelree will hereafter take

charge of the Bible teaching at Lasell

Seminary. The chief speaker of the

programme before the young women of that in-

stitution last Sunday morning.

—Miss Hattie S. Whittier will sing in

Miss Hamlen's place in the Grace church

choir, next Sunday evening. Miss Whittier

was for several years a soprano in the

choir, and was very popular.

—Dr. H. M. Field made an interesting

address on Southern California before the

Natural History Society, Wednesday

NEWTON.

—Mr. J. C. Ivy left last Saturday for a

two weeks' hunting trip in North Carolina.

—Miss Josephine H. Taylor of Chatham

is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wellington

Hawes.

—The Harvard Glee and Banjo Club give

one of their popular concerts at Eliot Hall,

Feb. 20th.

—Valentines from 1 cent to 83 at the

Newton Bazar; call during school hours

and avoid the crowd.

—Mrs. Beckett and her daughter, Miss

Ella Beckett, of Yannis, are visiting Mrs.

Joshua Baker of Sargent street.

—Mr. Wellington Hawes is making great

improvements in the City Market, and add-

ing to his facilities for doing business.

—George Riddle has prepared a very fine

miscellaneous programme to read before the

Channing Literary on the 18th inst.

—Mrs. Barstow, mother of Mrs. W. C.

Bates, was stricken with paralysis, Thurs-

day morning, and is in a critical condition.

—Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, a member of

the College of Music, Boston University,

will give a private organ recital in Sleeper

Hall, Boston, next Monday evening.

—Rev. Dr. Shinn presided at the 23rd

meeting of the Eastern Convocation of

churches, at the Church of St. John the

Evangelist in Boston, Wednesday.

—Rev. B. K. Pelree will hereafter take

charge of the Bible teaching at Lasell

Seminary. The chief speaker of the

programme before the young women of that in-

stitution last Sunday morning.

—Miss Hattie S. Whittier will sing in

Miss Hamlen's place in the Grace church

choir, next Sunday evening. Miss Whittier

was for several years a soprano in the

choir, and was very popular.

—Dr. H. M. Field made an interesting

address on Southern California before the

Natural History Society, Wednesday

evening, and it is given in full on the sixth page.

—E. P. Burnham was thrown from his

team in Aiston yesterday, his horse be-

coming frightened by a electric car. He

was slightly injured. The carriage was

badly wrecked.

—The Clafin Guard was inspected by

Major Frost and Dr. Foster, Monday

evening. Col. Bancroft was also present.

Forty-two men and three officers were

present, and the inspection is said to have

passed off very satisfactorily.

—Ex-Alderman Hollis, president of the

Boston protective department, made an

address at the meeting of the Boot and Shoe

Club in Boston, Wednesday evening, when

the subject of high buildings and methods

of fire insurance were discussed.

—Mr. H. W. Crowell, the well known

grain dealer, was thrown from his team in

Newton Highlands this morning and was

picked up in an insensible condition and

removed to the Cottage Hospital. The extent

of his injuries is not yet known.

—At the meeting of the Channing English

Literature class, Tuesday evening, "In a

Balcony" was discussed, and the parts were

read by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Mrs. Sawyer

and Mrs. W. C. Bates. Owing to the violent

storm there was not a large attendance.

—A G. Lathrop's horse ran away from

the vicinity of H. B. Coffin's store this

morning, passing along the sidewalk in

front of Hubbard & Procter's store and

colliding with Dr. Reed's carriage, breaking

Monday afternoon, the subject being "The

Function of Poetry in Common Life," and

in which was demonstrated very forcibly

the interpretative power of Poetry in the

daily life as well as in nature. Her reading

of "A Summer Night," by Matthew Arnold,

and her selection were listened to with

appreciative audience. The subject of

this lecture will be further illustrated in

those which are to be delivered on Tenny-

son, Lowell and Sill, on the successive

Mondays during the present month, and

for which tickets for the remainder of the

course or single tickets can be obtained of

the Misses Allen.

—A meeting of the board of health was

held in the aldermen's room Tuesday after-

noon. A committee was appointed to

draw up resolutions upon the retirement of

ex-Mayor Kimball, and a committee was

also appointed to consider the feasibility

of procuring an ambulance for the purpose

of conveying sick or injured persons to the

hospital. Hearings were given to Simon

A. White and others, relative to standing

State on Clinton street, and to Martin

McMahon relative to similar trouble on Court

street. After hearing the parties interested

the hearing was ordered closed and Messrs.

Fuller, Pettie and City engineer Noyes

were appointed a committee to investigate

the trouble and to report at a future meet-

ing. Arthur Hudson submitted a report of

the water in the well on the estate occupied

by Dubois, stating that the water was in

good condition. The water in Council's

creek was contaminated with mixed animal

and vegetable organic matter.

—The Wilkesbarre Record of Jan. 29th,

contains a full account of the formal

opening of the Free Library which

opened at Newton, Mass., on that

city, and of which Miss James, who did so

much to place the Newton Free Library in

the front rank of model libraries, is

the librarian. The chief speaker of the

occasion was Prof. Melville Dewey, the

librarian of New York State, and in his

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE ALDERMEN TRANSACT A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS.

The board of aldermen met Monday evening, Mayor Burr presiding. All the aldermen were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mayor Burr read a notice from the legislative committee on railroads, stating that they were to give a hearing on the petition of the Newton Street Railway Company, on their petition to extend the track of their road across the tracks of the Boston & Albany railroad at Washington street, Newton, also to purchase the Waltham Street Railway and to issue mortgage bonds, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, at the State House.

Alderman Kennedy moved that the mayor be requested to attend and look after the interests of the city.

Mayor Burr said he should be glad if some aldermen were joined with him, or some expression given of the sentiment of the board.

Alderman Pettie said it was rather difficult to give instruction as it was not known just what the company were after in the present case, but he thought the mayor and the city solicitor would be able to look after the city's interests and the motion passed.

The bond of I. F. Kingsbury in \$2,000, was filed and approved, the bondsman being J. H. Nickerson and B. W. Kingsbury.

John Flood was licensed as an auctioneer.

PETITIONS.

A. C. Judkins and others asked for street lamp on corner of Lathrop and Jennison streets, and also on corner of Judkins and Jennison streets.

Francis Murdock and others asked that the name of Maple Place be changed to Maple Avenue, and that the street be laid out as a public highway, to the width of forty feet.

C. A. Moody, representing the holders of a mortgage on the Moore and Addison property in West Newton, through which Samuel R. Rouse has laid out a street called Addison street, gave notice that the mortgage covered all the land embraced in the street, and that he should oppose the laying out of the street, to protect the interests of the mortgagors.

H. J. Woods gave notice of intention to alter a building on Channing street, to be used as a dwelling house.

J. N. Bacon asked for license to build addition to building corner of Church and Oak streets, 35 by 50 feet, to be used as a carpenter and stair building shop.

Mr. Bacon also asked for license to locate a 20 horse power boiler and engine in the shop, and a hearing was appointed for Monday evening, Feb. 18th.

J. T. Waterhouse asked for a sixth class liquor license; referred to license committee.

BURIAL OF ARMY VETERANS.

Charles Ward Post 62, G. A. R., called attention to the fact that the bodies of several deceased soldiers were buried in the city lot in the Newton Cemetery, and that it was impossible to properly designate them or give them such care as their comrades desired. As it was probable that other soldiers would have to be buried in the same place, the Post asked that the city set apart a suitable lot in the cemetery for such interments and remove to it those already buried in the city lot. They also asked that the board should confer with a committee of the Post, Messrs. I. F. Kingsbury, Geo. M. Fiske and A. F. Sylvester. Referred to committee on burial grounds.

READ FUND.

Alderman Kennedy reported that the interest of the Read Fund for 1888 had been \$1085, and had been paid over to the city, and the report of the Read Fund commission, Geo. S. Fuller, Geo. C. Lord and Alden Spence, was presented and referred to committee on printing.

TOWN RECORDS.

Alderman Childs presented an important communication from the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, in regard to the better preservation of town records, and it was referred to the committee on finance.

THE POOR FARM.

Samuel Hano and other residents and property owners at Waban sent in a communication stating that they were aggrieved and injured by the present location of the almshouse and poor farm. The location was no longer adapted to the purpose, and although the loss would not be great, owing to lack of communication, yet the building of the circuit road, and frequent trains, had made this place very desirable for residences; the city would lose at least \$1,000 in taxes by retaining the location, and the loss would be doubled and trebled in the future. The property owners were opening up the land, having it laid out by one of the best engineers in the state, and intended to make the village of Waban one of the most attractive in the city, and in the state.

The poor farm included very choice locations for dwellings, and if the almshouse was removed, the land would be rapidly built upon, and the section becomes one of the most desirable in the city. The policy of the city had been to make the city attractive for residents, and the presence of the almshouse was an obstruction, a blot on the village, and an injury to the value of the land. They asked that some steps might be taken to move the almshouse to some less central location, where it would not be an injury to the development of the adjoining property.

Alderman Pettie suggested that a special committee be appointed to consider the prayer of the petitioners, because of the magnitude of the interests involved; the value of the land, the moving of the buildings, or the putting up of new ones, and also what policy should be pursued with regard to the inmates, whether the farm should be given up, and only a house be provided for them, etc. He moved that the petition be referred to the committee on almshouse and the committee on public property, with the mayor as chairman, and the motion passed.

THE CITY TREASURER'S.

bond was approved and filed, the bondsman being Geo. C. Lord, John S. Farlow, Samuel Farquhar, Joseph N. Bacon, George Hyde, all of Newton, and James W. Austin of the county of Suffolk, all being bound in the sum of \$5,000 each.

Alderman Tolman stated that the Treasurer had informed him that there are now in the hands of the city all the bonds he had given during the ten years

he had been city treasurer, and that the signers thought that they should receive them back, when the finance committee had audited the accounts for the year, and had certified that they were correct. This, he thought, was only reasonable and he moved that the bonds given previous to the year 1888 should be returned to the makers.

Alderman Kennedy asked whether this conflicted with the law.

Mayor Burr stated that he had consulted with the City Solicitor and the return of the bonds had been recommended by him. The bondsman were rather weighed down by the bonds of so many years. The motion was then passed.

THE KENRICK FUND.

Alderman Childs reported on the Kenrick fund, that \$750 was invested in first mortgages, and \$3,250 was uninvested. The income for 1887 was \$107.10 and had been distributed in accordance with the wishes of the donor. The income for 1888 was \$107.50 and he moved that this be distributed as the donor had directed; passed.

Alderman Tolman presented the report of the sinking fund commissioners, which were referred to the printing committee.

Alderman Chadwick presented an order recommending that the Public Property committee consider the matter of lighting City Hall by electricity, and report the cost of the same at as early a day as possible; passed.

Alderman Childs presented an order appropriating \$100 for the inserting of the city ordinances in the city directory, as in 1887, and the amount charged to the appropriation for printing; passed.

On motion of Alderman Childs, an order was passed authorizing the city clerk to purchase 30 copies of the Newton Directory for 1888, for the use of the city departments. The amount was left blank as the price is not known, the directories being so much more elaborate than formerly that there may be some advance in the price.

Alderman Harbach presented an order authorizing the city treasurer to pay to Samuel M. Jackson \$103.71, the sum paid for taxes illegally assessed on Eliza T. Brown on property on Auburn street, at 10 per cent interest, when the taxes should have been assessed on Halsey J. Boardman; passed.

Alderman Harbach presented an order appropriating \$5,000, to be expended by the committee on highways, and charged to Highway general repairs.

\$1,000 was also appropriated, to be charged to the appropriation for sidewalks and street crossings.

The report of the city engineer for 1888 was presented and referred to the committee on printing.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

Alderman Chadwick presented an order, authorizing the Public Property committee to advertise for plans and specifications, for a four-room building in the rear of the Clafin school house, Newtonville, in accordance with the recommendation of the school board.

Alderman Chadwick stated that this was the same order presented last year, and referred to the city government by the school board.

The superintendent of schools also recommended a two-room school building, at the corner of Lincoln and Walnut streets, but as this addition was needed more, it was thought that it might be possible to get along with this, and that it would sufficiently relieve the over-crowded rooms in the Clafin school. It was explained that the order did not commit the board to any decision about the building, and it was therefore passed.

Dr. D. K. Hitchcock and others asked to have the sidewalks graded and concreted on a portion of Hollis street, they agreeing to pay half the expense. The board at 7.55 adjourned.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The Girls' Friendly Society.

An organization in the Episcopal church in America and England that is doing much good in a quiet way is the "Girls' Friendly Society." It has been at work in this country a little more than 10 years, and the story of its beginning here is worth telling. In the parish of St. Anne at Lowell a few persons were considering the best mode of influencing Sunday-school girls growing into womanhood, and while the matter was under consideration, an account of a plan of work was found in an English paper of 1875. It seemed to be just what was needed, and the society was formed with no thought of anything beyond the limits of the parish. It being only a small local affair, no communication was held with the English society. Later, however, one of the members of the Lowell society made a visit to her home in England, and was commended to the care of an associate of the branch nearest her native town. This led to a knowledge of the leaders of the English organization, and it was their suggestion that any application made to them for information or help in starting new societies should be referred to the officers of the Lowell branch.

It was asked why copy the English society? Why not drop the relationship altogether and have something adapted to our own country? The reason given in reply is that the English organization commended itself to the founders of the American counterpart "for the simplicity and strength of its principles, and the freedom given to branch associations and single associates to make their own way." The objects of the association are to bind together in one society churchwomen as associates, and girls and young women as members for mutual help; to encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parent, faithfulness to employers and thrift; to provide the privileges of the society for its members, wherever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one branch to another. Associates must be communicants of the same church, but no restrictions are made as to the members. The monthly fee is small, and girls and young women may join the society from the age of 12 years and upward. No girl who has not borne a virtuous character can be admitted.

It also seemed desirable for very practical reasons to connect the societies in the two countries. The girls emigrating to this country, many of them belonging to the Girls' Friendly society at home, can at once be received into a society here and helped to find homes and work. This welcome suffices to take away the homesickness and loneliness which often throw a girl upon chance acquaintances not of the best kind.

The growth of the society has been slow. It was not until 1885 that the Diocesan organization was begun. By that means the subject has been brought to

the knowledge of more parishes, and the work has increased until now there are 11 Diocesan organizations, and 139 branches, with 1,127 associates and 6,787 members. In 1880 the Boston branch of the Girls' Friendly society opened a home. This house, 51 Temple street, accommodates 20 girls, and the matron also takes as many table boarders as the capacity of the house will allow. The inmates are working girls, and besides the regular boarders, girls out of work go there for temporary shelter. There are classes and occasionally entertainments. Girls frequently come from the Provinces, and sometimes from England, with letters to the matron of the house. These friendless girls remain there until provision is made for their future. The parlors are always open for the use of the members, and there is a small library from which they can take books. At the annual meeting of the Diocesan organization each branch is represented. There is also a central council to which each Diocese sends delegates.

There is a very flourishing branch of the society connected with Grace church, which was organized some four years ago by Miss Clara V. Parker. Its head now is Miss Ethel Cushing and there are some forty members. It holds meetings every Thursday evening, and has an entertainment once a quarter with some special features. Its anniversary is held on the festival of All Angels, when a sermon is delivered, and the annual report read. The society has had sewing and cooking classes, classes for instruction in reading and writing, and has been doing much good in a quiet way.

Miscellaneous.

A man never appreciates his wife until she has gone visiting once or twice and he has tried to get his own supper.—[Lincoln Journal.]

Tough-looking stranger—Ahem! Is here a poor farmer in this town, mister? Told Farmer (painfully)—Nothin' but poor farms, b'gosh—notthin' else.—[Burlington Free Press.]

"Ach, zees is your alphabet. I see all ze letters, but I can't ze explain it, except ze what you call him? Ah ze, ze, ze, letter go gallagher! Vere is ze go-gallagher?"—[New York World.]

Effects of mild weather—Good citizen—Did you dispense any charity to-day? Wife—Yes, I fed three tramps. "Poor fellows! Who were they?" "Two coal dealers and a plumber."—[Philadelphia Record.]

How inconsistent some men are, to be sure! "This woman who will climb up to the top of a building, and then she has been known to threaten instant annihilation to the office boy for doing the self same thing."—[Boston Transcript.]

Two advertisements appeared in a daily newspaper. One read: Wanted—A female servant in a medium-sized family. The other read: Wanted—A young lady housework. The latter brought 60 replies, the former only two. Wonder why?—[Drake's Magazine.]

A measure of self-protection: Gladly—I hear that you have sold your house and are going to board once more. What was the trouble? Grinsby—Well, you see, Gladly, I thought I had better get rid of it, as I would still feel better than my plumber's bill.—[Boston Post.]

Sandwich Islander (in digging over the ruins of a city, many of whose inhabitants he has struck the cobblestones)—I wonder what these things were for? Fellow Antiquarian—Guess they were used for streets. That, perhaps, is why Philadelphia was called "the Shaker city."—[Philadelphia Record.]

Wife (who wants a tailor-made suit, but has only hinted at it)—Did you notice Mrs. De Pink's figure? Husband (who smells a rat)—Yes, poor woman; she has no figure at all, and, like other women of that sort, has to depend on tailor-made suits. Now you, my love, are a Hebe in anything.—[New York Weekly.]

Aunt (with little girl)—Do you take children to the circus? Landlady—Oh, yes, ma'am; we love children. The family on the third floor have five, on the second floor there are seven, and we have three of our own. You needn't feel any hesitation on that score. Applicant—Yes, yes, I think I will look a little further, madam.—[Harpur's Lian.]

The New York World tells this story of the editor of Judge: A caricature by Gilman for the coming issue was entitled, "The Mugwump Blaine." Sauntering into the office, Mr. Arkell called for the proofs of the paper, and on their receipt immediately turned a back somersault out of his chair and, clutching a printing press like a dynamite-gun shell, he arrived in a breathless condition, but found words to gasp, "Who in perdition, set that caption up, 'The Mugwump Blaine,' and how many copies have been printed?" The guilty parties failed to materialize. The foreman replied that 12,000 copies had gone scuttling from the presses. "Discharge the presses!" roared Mr. Arkell. "Discharge the pressmen! Discharge the compositors! Discharge Mr. Gilman! Discharge me!"

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." "I have ever handled in my 30 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, and that a bottle at Arthur Hudson's drug-store.

The Easiest Way's the Best.

"Nervy," called an old negro, addressing his wife, "get yo' black crape an' tie it on de latch. Quick, now, 'fo it's too late." A white man who happened to be near asked if he was to get a crape. "No, sah." "Then why do you tie crape on your door latch?" "Because," the old negro replied, "yander comes a man dat I owe. When he comes up and sees dat crape he'll think somebody's dead and won't bother me. After he goes away I'll take it off. Oh, I tell you dat dar ain't but one way to git erlong in dis yere world." "And what way is that?" "Wy, sah, dat way is ter git erlong de bes' way you kin, an' de bes' way fur me at de present is ter put crape on my do'."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Salt Rheum.

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. The Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

The Blood
Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin. It effectually aids weak, impure and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to relieve and cure all cases. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

The Homeliest Man in Newton.

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits, and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50c and \$1.

Cure Yourself.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

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On Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
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B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

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BOSTON OFFICES: 91 Kilby st., 105 Arch st., 20 Cornhill, 200 State st., 100 South St., 100 N. B. COFFIN'S, Order Boxes at Post Office and Blanchard & Atkins.

Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m. Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of Samuel W. Kendal, Jr., late of Newton in said County deceased.

Greeting. Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Minerva B. Kendal and Henry W. Kendal who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, and that they may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on their bond pursuant to said will and statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of February next at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Newton Graphic, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said court.

Witness George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

C. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS.

Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m. NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office. BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 153 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton.

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E. BRADSHAW, Agent for Newtonville.

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Landaus and Hacks, with good horses and experienced drivers, for Pleasure Service and Funerals. Safe and reliable horses for ladies to drive.

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I am adding every day to my stock, and making Lower Prices than ever. Come here and pay cash for a month and you will never run a bill again.

W. B. WHITTIER, Howes' Block.

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PURE POND ICE.

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ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

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F. H. HOWARD. W. O. HOWARD. PROPRIETORS.

J. J. JOHNSON, FLORIST.

CONSERVATORIES, School Street, Newton.

WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

EQUAL WAGES FOR WOMEN THE TOPIC FOR CONSIDERATION.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall, Monday evening. The music consisted of base solos finely rendered by Clarence B. Ashenden, his closing number, "I loved you, I told you so," being given in a thoroughly enjoyable manner. Miss Emma Nickerson rendered the accompaniments. The lecture was delivered by Mr. S. E. Howard who told "How we drive Texas cattle." It was an interesting and entertaining paper and gave some pleasant descriptions of life in the far West. At its conclusion, the debate upon the question, Resolved "That women should receive the same pay as men for the same work," was opened in the affirmative by Mr. George A. Walton who said in introducing his remarks that labor should be classified into three distinct classes—first, the lowest or menial labor, which requires time with but little skill. In this class the wages are about equal, as it is mostly piece work and the work of children in menial occupations which is restricted to a certain number of months in the year by law. Wages in this class to men are so low that the mother and her children are obliged to work in order to eke out a living. The wage labor of children should, I believe, be further restricted by law, because it would limit the supply, the product of their industry, and would therefore raise the wages of both men and women. Limiting the hours of labor would have the same effect.

Under the second class comes the professional worker, the lawyer, doctor, artist, writer and minister. In this class, the wages are about equal for women and men. The fact that so large a proportion in this class receive equal wages disproves the argument based upon the necessity of equal wages, that such equality would disturb the relations of society and the family. In regard to lady teachers whom the speaker included under the second class, he said that in the West and in California the wages were the same to women as to men and there you find women taking charge of the school the same as men do here. In the East the evil effects of unequal wages are more noticeable because so many more women than men are engaged in teaching. In the upper grades more men should be employed and in time the wages would be more equalized.

In the third class we can include the skilled mechanics, artisans and tradesmen. In this class the wages paid to men are much higher than those paid to women. This inequality takes the boys out of school when young, to become wage earners and the girls, who remain in school, obtain a better education. When they marry, they frequently become the wife of a man their interior in education and refinement, resulting in unpleasantness in the home.

Equal skill should receive equal wages. If girls and boys in this class received the same pay, the boys would be kept in school longer. The girls might not stay in school as long as they do now, but the education of both boys and girls would be more equal. This inequality of wages makes the girls more dependent and humiliating to the women. Many men regard these women as being dependent and hesitate to marry unless they are receiving a large salary and have a little something ahead. It is an old-fashioned notion, said the speaker, that woman is the weaker vessel and it is perpetuated by this inequality of wages. In close reference was made to the relations of employer and employee. The employer hires such help as in his opinion will increase and develop his business. The employee expects a return for his time or skill. Equal work requires equal skill. Justice demands that equal pay should be given for equal skill whether the brains are under a hat or a bonnet or a hat. When we cannot determine what is most expedient, we may trust to what is just and accept the consequences.

Mr. F. M. Dutch opened the argument in the negative. Under existing circumstances, said the speaker, males should receive more salary than females for the same work, as most men are heads of families and are called upon to provide for their support. A woman, it is a rule, has only herself to care for. Women who work in almost all capacities come into competition not only with men engaged in similar work, but also come in competition with the married woman whose husband is endeavoring to provide for both. This is illustrated in some of the large stores in Boston where married men and single girls work side by side in the same capacity. The man has a family to support and needs a larger salary to meet his obligations in this life than is required by the young woman who can live alone upon a very much smaller income.

So far as teachers are concerned, said the speaker, the strong will force and authority so necessary in governing the pupils in the upper grades is manifested to a greater degree in men than in women. A man is needed, therefore, as principal of these schools and if equal wages were paid to women and men in their capacity as teachers, the men would be given the preference and less women be employed. The professions are now open to women and a girl can be educated in college and receive her diploma as a physician or surgeon, but in nine cases out of ten, she lacks the physical strength and nerve possessed by men. The skillful operations in surgery, therefore, can be better performed by men than women. The speaker made several strong points in his argument and although he was the only gentleman who maintained the negative of the question, he presented his views in a clear and convincing manner, alluding to the fact that in the Waltham watch factory the work of fifty men was not equal to the work of fifty women. The women earned a ratio of five sevenths of the sum paid to men, or women were paid \$1.25 per day to \$1.75 paid to men engaged in the same industry.

Mr. W. E. Plummer, in reply to Mr. Dutch, stated that the women engaged in the same class of work as men in the Waltham watch factory, where equal skill was required, received the same pay.

petition with men. It was competition with women and the inequality in wages in that class could only be attributed to that cause. In the higher branches of teaching, however, women of equal capacity and ability should receive just as large a salary as is paid to men for like services.

The question was further discussed by Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, Messrs. T. B. Fitz, W. A. Spinnay, W. L. Colby, Wm. E. Plummer and Mr. Smith of Wellesley.

FRUIT CULTURE.

AN ESSAY BY MR. E. W. WOOD BEFORE THE FARMERS.

The Farmers' meeting in Boston, was called to order last Saturday by Mr. W. D. Philbrick, of Newton Centre, agricultural editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. W. E. Wood of West Newton opened the discussion of the morning "Fruit Culture," with an interesting essay, in the course of which he claimed that the census statistics show that in recent years the increase in fruit culture had been greater than in any other agricultural product in the State.

The increase in the consumption of fruit had induced the farmers in home localities to give its cultivation more careful attention, and the result had shown a creditable return on the right side of the balance sheet at the close of the year. By the census of 1875 it was seen that our sales of fruit brought to the producers an aggregate of about \$3,000,000, while the market garden crops, other than potatoes, were worth about \$2,500,000. The butter production was valued at about \$2,700,000, the corn crop at \$1,000,000 and potatoes at \$2,500,000. The increase during the past 10 years had been particularly marked in the smaller fruits.

By comparing the census of 1875 with that of 1885, it was found that the crop of grapes for 1885 was more than four times that of 1875. The strawberry and cranberry crops had trebled, and the currant crop doubled within the last ten years. After dwelling on the favorable condition of the fruit crops of the past year and giving some practical information in regard to the successful growing of the more important varieties of fruits, the speaker concluded by saying, "To those who hesitate to grow fruit because the returns are not so quick as for ordinary crops, it may be said that no investment will add so much to the permanent value of the farm as a well-kept orchard; nothing will furnish a chapter, more healthful or acceptable diet for the table, and nothing will offer stronger attraction for the sons to remain upon the farm; and grown in variety fruit may be made a source of continual income, from June until the following March."

The Last Word Spoken.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC: It is strange how a really acute and trained thinker will penetrate right to the bottom of a subject, as did a letter in another paper last week, addressed to the Newton Tariff Reformers. The members of this club, or at least some of them, doubtless really thought they believed in Tariff Reform, but since the writer of that letter has told them that they are dishonest in thinking so, and hypocrites, and that they really believe in Free Trade, why there is nothing left for them but to give the whole thing up. Of course the writer disdained arguments as superfluous, his mere statement alone being sufficient to convince any reasonable man, and it is indeed fortunate that in every age there is some one to whom all truth has been revealed, and who has a right to brand every one who differs from him as a dishonest hypocrite.

The mingled "Sweetness and Light" in the letter was very amusing, especially when the writer asked, evidently in all seriousness, "How many of these gentlemen (members of the Newton Reform Club) will say that they use tariff reform in any sense that would be applicable to the Senate Bill?" We infer that there is one man at least who believes that the Senate Bill is a Tariff Reform measure!

Another amusing part of the letter was the statement that "On the one hand the Republican party, containing the greater part of the intelligent and honest voters, and on the other, the Democratic party, relies for its voters largely on ignorance and corruption at the North, and corruption and violence at the South."

The writer of that letter evidently has a very comfortable belief, that the means, and therefore all things done to help his party are honorable, and he reminds us of the darkey, who said that the Lord helps those who help themselves, when he was raiding his neighbor's hen-roosts, and contented that he was only following Bible instruction.

DOUGHTY.

Artistic Decorating by Haberstroh.

In the applied arts we have seen nothing of late which excels the mural decorations of the Hotel Flower, Boston, the work of Messrs. L. Haberstroh & Son. Here are a series of grand halls, dining and reception rooms, rich in elegant carvings and standing finish, tile-floored, colored glass and costly draperies, while the walls and ceilings are wonderfully beautiful in tracery and solid low relief, textured panelings and friezes. The grand dining-room frieze, is composed of Haberstroh's patent material, closely resembling Spanish bossed leather, but inclining to the Romanesque style in design. It is very rich in colors, the general feeling being subdued gold, interspersed with subtle translucent lacquers in many hues and tints. The ceiling is paneled, and consists of low relief designs, silver being the base of color, while over this is laid numerous quiet tints, the background being flecked with peacock blues and greens. The anti-dining-rooms and halls are paneled in diamonds and hexagonal patterns, piled with texture or designs, some in gold and others in low body colors. There is a fine example of color mosaic work in the vestibule, a process patented by Mr. Haberstroh, which is effective and richer than any other work of like nature we have yet seen. The Moorish and plant rooms are appropriately decorated, as befits the requirements, the latter showing some of Mr. Albert Haberstroh's artistic and well-modeled figures. The colonial room, used as a ladies' parlor, is one of the best in the country. The walls are paneled and bordered with laurel leaves, the ceiling being designed with some choice Colonial forms. The color scheme is generally in white enamels and gold,

but there is a beautiful distribution of subtle blues and browns, neither one nor the other predominating, which appear within the borders of festoons and garlands. There are several fine panels on the ceiling, done in low relief, which closely resemble embroidery, and which add a distinctive sentiment to the refined character in ensemble.

There is nothing slighted or overwrought; all evidences thought, originality and skill in application, as well as harmony and general balance of design and color, manifest and details. Such decorations are indeed rare, and will ever be a source of pleasure to the minds and eyes of those who take time to study them.—The Banker and Tradesman.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

MR. GERICKE'S RESIGNATION.

In the resignation of Mr. Wilhelm Gericke as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston has sustained a loss from which it will take a long time to recover.

The first impressions of Mr. Gericke seemed to be that, although an educated musician and a fine conductor, such autocratic principles would never tend to make a sympathetic and responsive band. Further than this, the entire remodeling of the personnel of the orchestra seemed to many unwarranted and inexpedient. Nearly all the new accessions were of foreign nationality and residence. Favorite musicians, daring to treat with contempt the orders of their new conductor, were summarily dismissed and refused re-entrance.

But when we look at the magnificent results which these methods have brought about, the unprejudiced and not infrequently interspersed, the reading of a Haydn symphony has received the same finish as that of a Wagner finale; no matter of what school or character, the interpretation has always borne the imprint of the same masterly hand and mind.

There is probably not another conductor in the world who could have achieved better results than has Mr. Gericke, and wherever he goes he carries with him the grateful appreciation of the music-loving public of Boston.

HERR ARTHUR NIKISCH.

The conductor who is generally understood to have been chosen as the successor of Mr. Gericke in Boston is Herr Arthur Nikisch of Leipzig. Although an Austrian by birth, the greater part of his work has been done in Leipzig, where he has been connected with the opera, first under Anton Seidl, now of New York, and lately as principal conductor. Of late he has conducted the famous Gewandhaus concerts in the absence of Reinecke, and has had a large experience in orchestral work. He has phenomenal powers of memory, frequently conducting Wagner's operas entirely without score. He is said to strongly favor the modern school, with especial admiration for Wagner.

NOTES.

Mr. Anton Strelezki, the composer, will give a recital in Miller Hall next Tuesday evening.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will visit this country in the spring, giving sixteen concerts here in four weeks.

The program of the symphony concert tomorrow evening is as follows: Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Concerto for piano forte, Vöglrich (first time in Boston); Serenade in E minor, N. L. Robert Fuchs; symphony in C major, R. Schumann; Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will be the soloist.

"The Yeoman of the Guard," the only Sullivan opera which is absolutely unwhistleable, will be given at the Globe theatre Feb. 11, for the first time in this city. It is a matter of congratulation that this marvel, a successful opera which cannot be whistled after one hearing, is to come to our stage. It is said that the music is of a higher order than the previous Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

A most instructive article by a most excellent critic is the analysis of the symphony program by Mr. Louis C. Elson, which appears in the Advertiser on Friday morning. Instead of taking a column and a half in which to say nothing of value after the fashion of M. Elson gives a brief but clear analysis of the works to be performed, together with notes concerning the composers and soloists, which will prove of great benefit to the concert-goer.

A paper (a musical one, by the way) published monthly in Boston, and bearing the name of "The Folio," made in its last issue the astonishing assertion that Wagner's *Trilogie* (Italian by editor) "The Meistersingers" (!) will be the work performed at the Boston theatre in April." After this pitiable display of ignorance it quotes an unheard of gentleman, who declares that the Wagner bubble has burst, and music still remains "indeed?" Indeed? If this alleged musician care to visit the Boston theatre, April 1, he will find the Wagner bubble a long way from bursting.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Schirmer, Jr., of West street, Boston, five songs recently brought out, from the pen of Mr. George Coleman Gow, so well-known as formerly Musical Pastor at the Newton Baptist church. Mr. Gow has a most happy faculty of always fitting his music to the words, thereby doubly increasing their effectiveness. Beyond this a marked degree of originality, a perfect command of harmony and an ever varied and expressive form of accompaniment go to make one of the most charming sets of songs recently published. The edition is also a most finished work, reflecting great credit upon the publisher. The titles of the songs are "Roses," "Love Song," "Indian Love Song," (for tenor), "The Cuckoo," and "King William's Drinking Horn," (a very strong composition, suited only to a baritone or bass voice).

boarding-house," as he unjustly characterized it. If all his statements had been strictly true, he might have had some ground for grumbling, but as it was, there was none. We hope the time will come when the world at large will cease to look upon music as a pastime or merely as a recreation; that music is an important factor in society and morals is an established truth, and we hope to see the day when the United States Government will see fit to place music on the same footing with art, and establish such schools as the Paris Conservatoire or the great music schools of Germany. By all means, let Massachusetts be the first State to grant aid to such an institution, which exists (in a private corporation) at her very doors. Not simply because the Mr. L. T. has it, but because it is a necessity.

New Music.

The following new music has been received from A. P. Schmidt & Co., 12 and 15 West street, Boston: For pianoforte, "Christmas," a suite in five numbers, by A. D. Turner; "Squarrelles," "Playfulness," "Encouragement," and "Grace and Elegance," by W. L. Blumenschein; two pieces, "Coquetry" and "Reminiscence," by the same author; "The King's Hunting Jig," John Bull, ed. by F. Boscovitz; For organ, "Bohemian Melody," arr. by Henry M. Dunham.

Just Married.

How loving they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first year sometimes it don't hold good. When Charles comes home to you grumpy and cross, snoring and snoring, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Subphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm. Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

The Population of Newton.

Is about 20,000, and we would say that at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

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Newton Directory.

The Newton Directory is now nearly ready for the press, and will appear in enlarged form, in consequence of the important House directory, arranged numerically by streets, which will make it far more valuable than any directory heretofore published.

The house numbers, which also appear for the first time, with the street directory, will make a much larger book than usual, and the first of January business changes in Boston will be included. Published by

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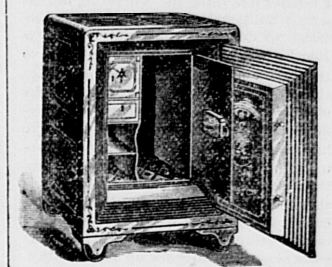
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Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23rd inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 26 hours, and upon its being opened to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition, with the exception of the leather on one book which was again at the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as I could see when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has proved so well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not so well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,

(Sgn.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 28.—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

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Gentlemen,

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Yours truly,

(Sgn.) F. W. & I. M. Moulroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1889.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

GEN. DRAPER'S LETTER.

Gen. Draper takes time by the forelock and writes a letter declining the nomination for governor next fall. It is a remarkable thing for a man to do, as men usually wait until they have something to decline. His chief reason is that he cannot give his whole time to the duties of the office. He also says that he does not care to enter into "the style of campaign that seems to be requisite of late for a candidate supposed to have money." This is certainly a rather unkind hit at the men who were so enthusiastic for Draper last fall, and shows that the General must have had an uncomfortable time of it while his unsuccessful campaign was in progress. It costs something to work up much enthusiasm for an unknown man, and we are sorry to see that Gen. Draper is so bitter about it. He should take the matter more philosophically; it was valuable as advertising, and the people of the State found out who General Draper was. When a man wishes to step at one bound from the position of a humble citizen to that of governor, without taking any minor office on the way, he must either be of such pre-eminent virtue and ability as to make all people look to him as the proper man for the place, or else he must furnish money enough to enable the politicians to get up a spontaneous public demand for his services.

Gen. Draper evidently did not fill the bill in either respect, and his statement that he is sure of being nominated this fall if he should be a candidate is in very queer taste. As far as we have observed there is no more of a popular movement for Gen. Draper now than there was a year ago, and he would find a number of strong opponents, if he should finally decide to be a candidate. Lt. Governor Brackett, for instance, has grown so in public favor, that it is probable he would be able to lead Gen. Draper, although of course he could not furnish so much money.

This year is an off year in politics, and Speaker Barrett says it will be very hard work to elect the Republican ticket, and perhaps this has something to do with Gen. Draper's refusal.

His letter is in such queer taste that the people who opposed his candidacy last fall have added reason for congratulation that they succeeded, as he evidently does not possess the dignity of character required in a governor of Massachusetts. His little thing at the end of his letter, about his only regret in withdrawing being due to the fact that he wanted to see an old soldier nominated, is like the rest of the letter. Massachusetts has never failed in paying honors to her old soldiers, and to insinuate that this is not the case smacks of the disappointed demagogue. Gen. Draper's friends ought to have burned his letter before publication. It is certainly the most remarkable letter ever written by a defeated candidate for gubernatorial nomination in this Commonwealth.

STREET RAILWAYS.

At the hearing before the committee on street railways there was no opposition to the petition of the Newton Street Railway company, for leave to purchase the Waltham line, and issue \$100,000 in bonds to enable it to do so. Indeed it would be difficult to understand why there should be opposition. Newton needs street railways as much if not more than any other city in the State, to build up its unoccupied land that is distant from the railroad stations, and to increase its wealth and prosperity.

We are behind the age in this respect, and it is to be hoped that no blocks will be placed in the way of the building of the loop line through Newton's territory. Between Newton and West Newton are many desirable sites for dwellings, but they will never be built upon without a street railway, as they are too far distant from the stations.

What makes the project look like business is the report that all this land has been bonded by certain parties, and if the road becomes a fact, will be bought and built upon within a year, thus adding many thousands of dollars to Newton's valuation, and bringing here a desirable class of residents. The road would be a great convenience and would be liberally patronized, if cars were run at frequent intervals.

Another improvement that is talked about as possible, is having the West End Company extend their road from Brookline through Beacon to Hammond street, and through Ward street and

Waverley avenue to Tremont, and thus to connect with the Oak Square terminus. This would make necessary the widening of Hammond and Ward streets and Waverley avenue, and as the greater portion of these streets is not built upon, the widening would be feasible. A number of the property owners say that they would be willing to give the land, as it would make these streets one of the principal thoroughfares of Newton, and would cause a great demand for high-priced building lots. The testimony comes from Brookline, that the value of the land all along the street car lines has greatly increased, and even property owners who most strongly objected would now object just as strongly to a discontinuance of the cars. Whether anything will ever be done about this matter will of course depend on the West End company. At any rate, it is said that unexpected and surprising developments are in store for Newton in the immediate future, and that now is the time to invest in real estate.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The State board of health has finally submitted its report upon methods and plans for a general sewerage system for the Mystic and Charles River valleys. It finds that the filtration and precipitation methods are not satisfactory, and recommends that arrangements be presently made with the city of Boston to receive into its intercepting sewer the sewage of Brookline, Newton, Watertown and Waltham, and that the work of an extension to Waltham be accomplished at the earliest date practicable.

The report is valuable as giving the opinion of experts in regard to the several methods of disposing of sewage, and the statement that the connection with the Boston system is the only practical one. Sewerage is needed in the more thickly settled portions of Newton, and our sewerage committee will find much to interest them, and much valuable information in this report of the State board of health.

The statement that the filtration and precipitation methods cannot successfully dispose of sewage is rendered interesting by the fact that those systems are in successful operation in many cities, both in this country and in Europe. There seems to have been a good deal of theory in the minds of the engineers consulted by the State board, and they possibly acted on the famous principle that if the facts did not fit their theories, it was so much the worse for the facts. Nevertheless, their judgment will hardly be accepted as final. It may be that the connection with the Boston sewer is the best thing for Newton, and if so it can be abundantly proved upon sufficient investigation, and this question is one of the first that our sewerage commission will be called upon to decide.

THE Watchman of this week has a very pertinent article on the worship of wealth, illustrated by the election to the United States Senate of men of whom the only thing known is that they possess several millions, and also of the demand for a place in President Harrison's cabinet, for a man whose only qualification is that he is a millionaire merchant, and was most influential in the last national election. He may be an excellent gentleman, a good Christian and worthy of all honor as a successful merchant, but the Watchman thinks that the elevation of such a man to the cabinet "shows unmistakably the bent and trend of the American mind to enthronement wealth as the chief idol that it worships." But the practical politicians would ask the Watchman how in the world politics was to be carried on, if the men who furnish the money are not to be rewarded with offices. When our elections cost millions of dollars to each party, the money can not be raised unless some return can be given to the contributors, either in the shape of offices or special legislation for their interests.

The Republican city committee of Boston has secured an excellent chairman in Mr. James M. Olmsted, who is a bright and well-educated lawyer, and whose selection ought to do much to restore confidence in the committee, which was rather weakened under the chairmanship of Jesse Gove. The public rightly judge of a party by the character of the men it puts in office, and a man of Mr. Olmsted's record ought to be above reproach.

THERE has been some comment over the alleged fact that the grave of the late Henry Wilson is not marked by a head stone, and some rather previous journals have expressed indignation thereat. The Natick Citizen, however, states that the grave is marked with a neat but unpretentious marble tablet, with the words "Henry Wilson" inscribed upon it, and adds: "But then we would all like to see something better."

The Management of Greenhouses.

The structure and management of greenhouses was the subject of Editor William D. Philbrick's paper Saturday morning, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. He said he had no special new information, but would give a few hints as to the location of greenhouses for certain plants. He gave many suggestions as to the inclination of the glass that is to be used, the cutting, direction and location, the proper openings in the houses, light, fixtures, etc. Heating of greenhouses he thought was best done by steam. He then spoke of the arrangement of the stamens and the regulation of temperature. While perfect work was to be done a steam boiler and a night watchman were necessary. Watering plants under glass in the winter was best done in the morning. Shading greenhouses was necessary in winter and summer.

In the large hall there was the usual weekly exhibit of fruits and vegetables. The exhibit was unusually good for this season of the year.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

A Financial Mystery—Mayor Hart's Guilt—Will Milk in Newton—The Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Special Correspondent: THE DEED IS DONE.

It was quickly done but whether it will do well or remain to be seen. The Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment has passed both branches and now it goes before the people for their verdict. Whether the Governor's recommendation that this question should be speedily settled will find favor with the legislature also, remains to be seen.

The Traveller reviews the whole question from a Republican standpoint, but the views of the Traveller whether party or not, as expressed in the leader of Wednesday, are well taken and the writer suggests that even if there is some inconvenience attending it that the Governor should be requested to call a special election early in the spring. A March meeting would be convenient for the rural district.

With this question the Republican party, as a party, has done. It has fulfilled its pledges and, in a measure, saved the party from the opposition of a radical discontent within its organization. At any rate, the party, as an organization, has, through the vote of Tuesday, come out of the struggle with hands clean washed. What the people will do is another thing. Upon this point, I have my private opinions which the GRAPHIC is not expected to endorse.

I think the act has injured the party because the motive was not to improve the condition of the people or to remove an evil, but simply to preserve the party from disruption. On the other hand, I think the honest people throughout the state will readily discover this hypocrisy and vote accordingly. Again, I think it will prove the opportunity for the Democratic party in the state and that the fight next fall will be a square one.

The scene in the House on Tuesday beyond description, at least from my pen. But if the readers of the GRAPHIC who have not read it, would enjoy a good treat, let them read "Leon's" account in the Globe of Wednesday.

WHAT IS IT.

Mr. C. Prince Bond, the eminent financial writer for the Boston Traveller, and whose opinion among the junior members of the stock exchange has long been regarded as prime authority, left suddenly on Saturday last for an extended visit to several of the Southern States. It was early reported, after his departure was made known, that it was a private mission of great importance.

The mystery still exists, but a shrewd guess or so among the senior members of the stock exchange led to the belief that he was dispatched from Wall street as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the interest of J. Gould and Russell Sage, to harmonize certain great mineral and railroad interests in the states of Alabama and Georgia. Probably before the lapse of a week the object of the mission will be made through the press, notwithstanding the unusual reticence maintained by Mr. Bond on all matters privately intrusted to him. Our sister city of Waltham, where Mr. Bond is a prominent member of the city council, will miss him.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Mayor Hart has at last arisen to the dignity of his office. He has found that civil service will not answer for the latitude of Boston, when such civil service implies that a set of bunnies should be kept in office. I confess that I thought he was weak-kneed at the outset, but the wholesale slaughter of the innocents last week indicates some nerve.

I was about to say something on my own account, but my eye lit upon the following, from the Saturday Evening Gazette, a paper which is supposed to be in favor with all parties, which expresses my opinions in full: "Mayor Hart made a Napoleonic move when he abolished the Waste after department. It has long been known by careful observers of city affairs that a number of men in this department were drawing good salaries for doing little or no work, and that they retained their places solely through political influence, and not on account of the services they rendered the taxpayers. Many of the inspectors have taken things very easy of late. They may justify themselves on the ground that we have had a very rainy season and a consequent liberal supply of water, and that, therefore, so much vigilance was not necessary on their part as in former years. However, they never failed to draw their salaries when pay day came around, no matter how light their labors had been. They will not be missed, and there is no work they were capable of doing that cannot be performed by the Water board with a little extra assistance; and the saving to the city, thereby, will be thirty-five or forty thousand dollars, no small sum in these days of financial depression. Our new mayor evidently knows when and where to strike. Continue on your course of reform, Mr. Mayor. There are other men in and about City Hall, who are holding fat positions which they do not soil their immaculate hands by hard work."

ON BEACON HILL.

Up to the present writing there is positively nothing of interest to write about. Both branches are quietly awaiting the report of committees. The orders and the politicians have crowded in so that the clerks have had their hands full. One order, that of Senator Howe of Middlesex, is worth referring to; the order was, that the committee on Public Health should consider the expediency of passing a law prohibiting the feeding of cows of swill, decayed vegetable matter and the refuse of distilleries. This matter has been allowed to lapse since the terrible revelation in New York City some thirty or more years ago. It is a timely order; not only the regular milkmen are resorting to this method of increasing the milk product, but individual owners of cows, who claim to furnish their neighbors with pure milk, resort to this method when the natural supply of grass fails. You need not go farther than Newton for example. Half of our children are poisoned by being fed on milk from cows stuffed with swill and rotten garbage in order to save the expense of wholesome food. The cow is starved to this point and then accepts as the alternative anything which will sustain life and give nutriment. It is scarcely three months since that I had occasion to turn off the milk which had been regularly supplied to my family in Newtonville for six years by one party because I discovered in a single pint poison enough to have killed half a dozen children. I warned the party not to even give away the milk under penalty of prosecution. He admitted that his cow had been fed upon

all sorts of garbage. Our board of health are looking in every direction but the right one to discover from whence comes the germs of diphtheria, etc. This order of Senator Howe, if the committee on Public Health sees fit to attend to its duties, will probably enlighten the community upon the subject. Oleo and manufactured lard are bad enough, but swill milk is ten times worse. It is but a question of taste in regard to the former, but a question of life and death as far as the latter is concerned. "WABAN."

The Newton Woman Suffrage League.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston, on Tuesday last, the following report of the year's work of the Newton Woman's Suffrage League was read by Mrs. Nathaniel T. Allen, delegate. The Newton Woman's Suffrage League numbers 66 members. The annual meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 22nd, 1888, in the Unitarian church parlors at West Newton, Hon. Judge R. C. Pitman, the president of the league, in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and officers elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Nathaniel T. Allen was elected President. It was then voted to adjourn to the church where a large audience listened with rapt attention to an address on the duties of the "Rich to the Poor," delivered by Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant. It is needless to say that Mrs. Chant charmed and interested her hearers to the end of her remarks. The meeting of the executive committee was held June 6, 1888, when a committee was appointed to see to the distribution of pamphlets. It was voted to hold two parlor meetings in the interest of School Suffrage. A vote of thanks was passed to Representative Slocum for his efforts in behalf of the movement to allow women to vote on the license question. A meeting was held in the Unitarian church parlors, when Mrs. Edna Cheney, in her able and interesting manner, presented to a good sized audience of ladies the subject of School Suffrage, pointing out to them their duties and relations to the public school. Her address awakened much interest, and a spirited discussion followed. Many questions were asked, all of which Mrs. Cheney replied to, giving us much added information. At the October meeting of the executive committee, arrangements were made for publishing a copy of items "Of Interest to Women," in the Newton papers. President Allen appointed a committee of three to take in charge the matter of the nomination of women for vacancies on the school board. Mrs. Mary Martin has since been nominated and elected as successful candidate. Mrs. A. A. Smead on the school board, and we now have two very efficient women on the school committee, Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. Martin.

The Newton GRAPHIC and the Newton Journal, have both promised to insert items of interest sent to them by the women, and have done so from time to time.

A ward and city committee was chosen to inspect the voting lists, and find out how many women were registered. It was ascertained that 182 women registered, and 130 voted. It was voted to hold three meetings during the winter, one at Auburndale, one at Newton and one at Newtonville, and to give some entertainment or sale at West Newton. The first of these meetings has been held at Auburndale. Mrs. S. S. Fessenden gave an admirable address on "The Relation of Women to Education and the Nation," in the chapel of Lasell Seminary, on the evening of Nov. 22nd, 1888. The audience was a very fair one, but all regretted that more were not there, and agreed that we must have her come again, so on Friday, Jan. 25th, 1889, the Suffrage League and Women's Educational club of West Newton unitedly extended an invitation to Mrs. Fessenden, to speak to them in the parlors of the Unitarian church in West Newton.

She had a full house, and all, whether Suffragists or not were interested and instructed by the force of her arguments. Many had never attended a suffrage meeting before, and were surprised to find themselves thinking more seriously than ever before on the subject. It is a good sign when the ladies begin to think for themselves. A pleasant discussion followed, and Mrs. Fessenden was ever on the alert to do away with all objections.

We have a civil government class which has been very interesting, and we are getting much information with regard to our civil and political institutions. Doubtless it grew out of our Suffrage League, though it does not really belong to it, and all of its members are not suffragists, though I think they may be ere long.

We have circulated the petition this year, and it is still moving. At last accounts it had a large number of signatures. Respectfully,
CARRIE B. ALLEN,
(delegate.)

DIED.

EASTBROOK—At Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 7, Susan L., daughter of Fred A. Eastbrook, aged 8 yrs, 9 mos, 22 ds.
BAGLEY—At Cottage Hospital, January 31, Catherine, wife of Wm. Bagley, aged 49 yrs.
BRITT—At Newton, Feb. 1, Willard Britt, aged 81 yrs, 9 mos.
COBB—At Newton, Feb. 1, Joseph P. Cobb, aged 48 yrs, 11 mos.
COLLINS—At Newton Centre, Feb. 3, John Collins, aged 75 yrs.

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Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight.
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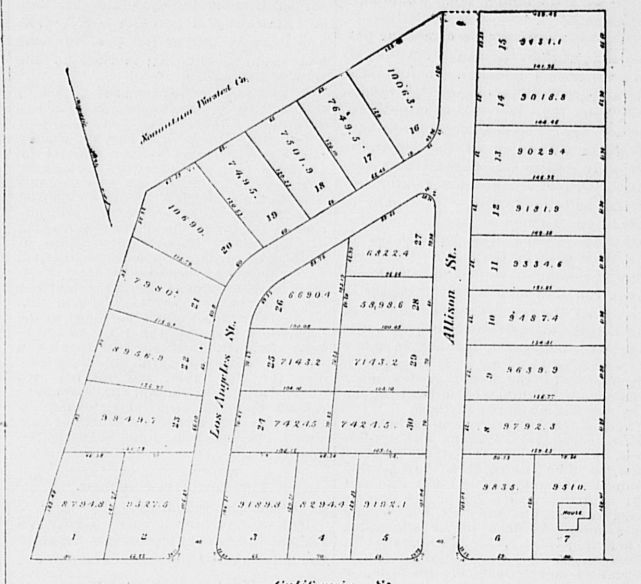
While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plot of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equidistant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Railroad.

I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."
"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land,"

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!!"



"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of
CHARLES F. RAND,
417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton
Telephone 28-3, Newton.
P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST—On the 8.27 train from Newton, Monday, A. M., ladies' portmanteau, containing about \$15.00 and three business cards. Return to this office and get reward. 18

STRAYED—On Monday last, a brindle bull terrier, wearing a strap tied with red ribbon and answering to the name of Patsy. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be rewarded. Geo. H. Hastings, 387 Washington Street, Newton. 18

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

HAY FOR SALE—About fifty tons best English hay at \$20 a ton, delivered at the barn corner of Brookline and Dedham streets, Newton. Apply to James Daffalich on the premises. 163t

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

TO LET—In West Newton, near depot on hill side of railroad, a tenement of 6 rooms, \$15 per month, also apartment of 7 rooms, \$25 per month. Apply to C. F. Tuttle, Hunter St., or at office, 113 Devonshire St., Boston. 5

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16

NEWTONVILLE.

—Rev. Mr. Hunter will preach Sunday evening on the topic, "The Christ I serve."

—Mr. Warren Billings was here on a flying visit Wednesday and called upon some of his friends.

—Herbert Hunting is very seriously ill at his residence, corner of Washington and Beach streets.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Shaw, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Curtis, left last Friday for Brunswick, Ga.

—John Pendergast, who was injured by the stone crusher last week, is recovering from the effects of the accident.

—Mr. Albert Phillips is quite ill, having been stricken with paralysis Tuesday. His condition is considered critical.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tainter arrived home from their wedding tour through New York and vicinity this week.

—Edward S. Colton, Jr., graduated recently from Harvard business college. He was formerly a pupil in the high school.

—The young people of the Central church gave a supper and a very enjoyable concert of War Songs, at the church parlors, Thursday evening.

—The Goddard Literary Union will present the drama "Among the Breakers" in the Universalist church parlors, next Wednesday evening.

—Carpenters have been engaged this week upon repairs in the Methodist church. A new pulpit platform is among the improvements noted.

—The ladies were pleasantly entertained in the parlors of the Newton Club, Wednesday evening, and a pleasant, social evening was enjoyed.

—Miss M. W. Hackett returned to Newtonville this week after a month's visit to Westboro, where she has been the guest of Mrs. Davis, a former resident.

—The usual Wednesday drill of the high school battalion of the Newton Club, Wednesday evening, and a pleasant, social evening was enjoyed.

—John Beals has removed his dining room in Beals' block upstairs, and will open a fish market in the store below, which is being fitted up for that purpose.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., preached to a first in a series of six sermons in the Central Congregational church, last Sunday evening. His subject was "The God I Worship."

—A sale and sociable will be held in the parlors of the Central Congregational church on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Feb. 14. Doors open at 3.30. Admittance free. Supper at 6 o'clock.

—Mr. A. H. Soden threw open his house last evening to his friends. Supper was served from 5 to 7, after which an entertainment was furnished by the Upsilon chapter of Boston University, under the leadership of Mr. W. C. Fessenden.

—Gen. Tilton, Walnut street, was stricken with apoplexy Monday and has been seriously ill, although his condition is somewhat improved. He has resided here a comparatively short time and occupies one of ex-Governor Claflin's houses.

—The Elmont male quartet, assisted by T. E. Stinson, humorist, and well known instrumental and vocal soloists, will give their first concert in the Universalist church parlors, Wednesday evening, March 6. A fine program is being prepared.

—A pleasant occasion Tuesday evening was a birthday party at the residence of Mr. William Lodge, corner of Mt. Vernon and Allston streets. The company comprised about 20 guests, and the usual social features and a collation made the time pass agreeably.

—A meeting of the Newton Co-operative bank was held in the office of Mr. J. C. Fuller, Tuesday evening, but no sale was consummated. A fire will be a public meeting previous to the opening of the next series which occurs on the first Tuesday in March, notice of which will appear later.

—There was quite a large gathering of the members of the Newton Outing Club at the clubhouse, Saturday evening. Arrangements for the pool and whist tournament are being completed and the boys will try their skill with the cue and the pack looking toward golden visions of conquest.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter has accepted an invitation to take charge of Mrs. Foxcroft's Monday class in the North Avenue Church, Cambridge, which lady made such a success before her recent death. It has a membership of some 400, and the members are from 10 to 17 years of age. Rev. Mr. Hunter will begin his duties next Monday and the class will study Pilgrim's Progress.

—The gold badge presented to Capt. Randlett, assistant engineer of the fire department, bears the following inscription upon the back: "Presented to Capt. Randlett by the Newton Fire Department, March 6, 1889." The front bears the monogram "W. B. R." an engraved seal of the city and the words "Assistant Engineer" and "Newton Fire Department." The engraving is finely executed.

—The Newton Outing Club will give an entertainment and supper in their rooms in Central block, Saturday evening, Feb. 16. The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental renditions by local and Boston talent and some fine banjo music may be anticipated. Ex-Mayor Kimball will be among the invited guests and a thoroughly enjoyable evening will result from the endeavors of the entertainment committee who have arranged a fine program.

—The annual meeting of the Central Church was held Monday evening, and 23 sat down to the supper. The election of officers resulted in the choice of W. F. Slocum for clerk; E. W. Green, treasurer; Rev. Mr. Hunter, the four deacons of the church, N. H. Chadwick and A. W. Cole, standing committee; Superintendent of the Sunday School, Prof. J. B. Taylor; assistant, E. W. Green; superintendent of infant department, W. H. Knapp; Mr. Gifford, who has served so acceptably as superintendent, declined a re-election, to the great regret of all.

—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Goddard Literary Union was held in the parlors of the Universalist church, Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. L. Chaloner, president; F. M. Whipple, vice-president; E. N. Boyden, secretary; A. B. Tainter, treasurer. Several new members were admitted. The usual social features were enjoyed and an entertainment provided, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections. The program followed: "The Clover Blossom" by Mrs. F. M. Whipple; "The Deep" by Mrs. Harry Sisson; reading, Rev. R. A. White; song, "Burst the Apple Buds," Mrs. Cunningham; piano solo, "La Chaise," by Josef Rheinberger; Miss Gertrude Wadleigh; reading, (a letter from New Mexico), Mrs. W. F. Kimball; song, "Love's old Sweet Song," Mrs. Harry Sisson; song, Miss Sibley. It was an enjoyable meeting and the selections were well rendered.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Firemen's Relief Association was held in the rooms of truck house 1, Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected: Henry L. Bixby, president; W. G. Cargill, vice president; W. S. Cargill, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer's report was submitted showing the fund to be in good condition, there being a balance on hand of \$2,153.17. At the close of the business meeting the usual banquet and social features were enjoyed. Post-prandial exercises followed the material chapter of the association, Chief Henry L. Bixby being the first speaker called upon. The chief expressed his pleasure in meeting the members of the association upon the occasion of the annual

meeting, and congratulated them upon the excellent condition of the relief fund. He alluded to the fact that no member of the department had been injured or disabled during the past year, and called the attention of the members to the rapid growth of Newton, demanding greater exertions on their part and an enlargement of the department, with additional fire apparatus in the work of the department in the near future. He commended the work of the department during the past year. The losses by fire had been light and the insurance rates were low in comparison with other cities. The people of the city as a rule appreciated the services of the department. It was his pleasant duty this evening in behalf of the members of the department to present to the assistant chief, Capt. W. B. Randlett, a gold badge engraved with the insignia of his office, to be worn at all times as long as he continues in the department. Capt. Randlett was much surprised but expressed his appreciation to the members of the department in a few well chosen words. Dr. Madison Bunker, the department veterinary surgeon, was next called upon and made a few remarks, alluding to the uniform courtesy and kindness which he had met with from the members of the department in his official relations, and complimenting the men upon their efficiency in the discharge of duty. Capt. Higgins, foreman of the company No. 1, at the conclusion of Dr. Bunker's remarks, presented chief of department, Henry L. Bixby, with a French mantle clock with ornament and an elegant pair of bronze mantle vases, as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the members. The chief was unprepared for this added recognition of his services and was visibly affected. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to the members for their mark of esteem, doubly gratifying to him, coming in addition to honors already received after 10 years' service in the department. He then alluded to his recent recommendation to the city council for a permanent department, explaining his reasons for suggesting the change. In his opinion a permanent force could be better trained to make quick time in responding to alarms. It is impossible for men working at various trades to reach the fire discharges in time and the result is that the fires have been rather small. The city was rapidly growing, contained now many large buildings, schools, hotels and a hospital generally well filled with patients, and it was necessary to reach these buildings promptly in order to prevent loss of life. Hence my reason for making the recommendation. I have placed myself upon record in this matter and there is no turning back. Further remarks were made by Messrs. F. H. Humphrey, J. H. Williams, A. A. Savage, J. F. Horrigan and Capt. Haynes.

WEST NEWTON.

—Rev. Mr. Jaynes is expected home next week.

—Joseph Commons of engine 2 is quite seriously ill at his residence on Washington street.

—The Harvard Glee and Banjo club give one of their popular concerts at Elliot hall, Feb. 20.

—The Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth, N. H., will preach Sunday morning at the Unitarian church.

—The engagement of Miss Theresa K. Anderson of Newtonville and Mr. George Fawkes of this ward is announced.

—City Clerk Isaac F. Kingsbury attended the meeting of the City Clerks' association, held in Young's hotel, Boston, Wednesday.

—Mr. J. Upham Smith, for five years past justice of the peace, has been commissioned by Gov. Ames as Notary Public.

—Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, a son of President Eliot of Harvard University, filled the pulpit at the Unitarian church last Sunday morning.

—Rev. Mr. Burns of Rockport delivered an interesting and instructive discourse at the services held in the Baptist church last Sunday morning.

—The ventilating pipes over the closets of the patrolmen in the central police station have been boxed in, the work having been completed this week.

—The first grand levee of the West Newton Athletic club will be held in Nickerson hall Thursday evening, Feb. 21. Music will be rendered by Sylvester's orchestra.

—Mr. T. E. Stinson has been engaged to appear at the entertainment to be given by the Elmont male quartet in the Universalist church parlors, Newtonville, March 6.

—Mr. J. B. Stoddard is remodeling his livery stable. The office has been improved and alterations made in the carriage room. A new office for ladies will be built on to the main building.

—In court since our last issue 12 cases have been disposed of as follows: 1; drinks; 2; disturbance of the peace; 1; larceny; 2; obtaining goods under false pretences; 1; embezzlement; 1.

—City Treasurer John A. Kenrick has borrowed the sum of \$75,000 at the remarkably low rate of 2 3/4 percent per annum, in anticipation of next year's taxes, of the Potter Lovell Company, Boston.

—The quarantine placed upon the store occupied by George Bartholmes as a bakery together with his house and the adjoining premises, on account of the prevalence of diphtheria in his family, has been removed.

—Chief Bixby of the fire department says that more fire apparatus and a permanent force are needed in the near future, owing to the steady and constant growth of the city.

—Newton Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Old Fellows' home, on the evening of Mar. 13. It will be in charge of Mr. Fred A. Metcalf, who will be assisted by Boston talent.

—Mrs. Walton will occupy the hour of the Unitarian Sunday school in giving an exposition to the pupils, of the period between the death of the prophet Elijah and the story of "John and the Whirlwind" in the regular course of study by Rev. H. G. Spaulding.

—The next meeting of the West Newton Women's Educational Club will be held this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock p. m., in the parlors of the Universalist church, for discussion, "A Florentine Mosaic." The opening paper will be given by Miss M. C. Porter.

—The alarm rung in from box 45 at 2.45 o'clock, Wednesday morning was for a fire in the 212 story building on North Prospect street, occupied by Samuel Roosa as a paint shop. It caught in the upper story and the entire upper portion of the structure was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$400.

—A brilliant reception was held at the residence of Mr. Albert Metcalf last evening, upon the occasion of the coming out of his daughter, Miss Myra Metcalf. Many society people were present, including the young friends of the debutante and the usual social features were enjoyed. An elegant collation was served, the house was tastefully decorated with exquisite flowers and foliage and musical selections were rendered by an orchestra.

—Mr. S. E. Howard's lecture on "How we Drive Texas Cattle," given before the West Newton Lyceum, Monday evening, was a very entertaining and interesting paper. Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, president of the West Newton Woman's Educational club, spoke in favor of equality of wages for both sexes. The music was an attractive feature, the selections by Mr. Clarence B. Ashenden, base soloist, being finely rendered.

meeting, and congratulated them upon the excellent condition of the relief fund. He alluded to the fact that no member of the department had been injured or disabled during the past year, and called the attention of the members to the rapid growth of Newton, demanding greater exertions on their part and an enlargement of the department, with additional fire apparatus in the work of the department in the near future. He commended the work of the department during the past year. The losses by fire had been light and the insurance rates were low in comparison with other cities. The people of the city as a rule appreciated the services of the department. It was his pleasant duty this evening in behalf of the members of the department to present to the assistant chief, Capt. W. B. Randlett, a gold badge engraved with the insignia of his office, to be worn at all times as long as he continues in the department. Capt. Randlett was much surprised but expressed his appreciation to the members of the department in a few well chosen words. Dr. Madison Bunker, the department veterinary surgeon, was next called upon and made a few remarks, alluding to the uniform courtesy and kindness which he had met with from the members of the department in his official relations, and complimenting the men upon their efficiency in the discharge of duty. Capt. Higgins, foreman of the company No. 1, at the conclusion of Dr. Bunker's remarks, presented chief of department, Henry L. Bixby, with a French mantle clock with ornament and an elegant pair of bronze mantle vases, as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the members. The chief was unprepared for this added recognition of his services and was visibly affected. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to the members for their mark of esteem, doubly gratifying to him, coming in addition to honors already received after 10 years' service in the department. He then alluded to his recent recommendation to the city council for a permanent department, explaining his reasons for suggesting the change. In his opinion a permanent force could be better trained to make quick time in responding to alarms. It is impossible for men working at various trades to reach the fire discharges in time and the result is that the fires have been rather small. The city was rapidly growing, contained now many large buildings, schools, hotels and a hospital generally well filled with patients, and it was necessary to reach these buildings promptly in order to prevent loss of life. Hence my reason for making the recommendation. I have placed myself upon record in this matter and there is no turning back. Further remarks were made by Messrs. F. H. Humphrey, J. H. Williams, A. A. Savage, J. F. Horrigan and Capt. Haynes.

—Mr. George G. Elder died at the residence of his son, Mr. W. E. Elder, Winthrop street, yesterday. The deceased was 78 years 19 days old, and had been a resident of Newton 22 years. He had been in failing health for nearly a year, and had returned from Florida about 10 months ago, when he had gone hoping to improve his physical condition. He was a contractor and builder, and had conducted a successful business. He was one of the original members of the West Newton Baptist church and a gentleman of honorable character and reputation. Three sons survive him. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. W. E. Elder, Sunday, at 2 p. m.

—Messrs. Samuel Barnard and W. Eustis Barker deserve the support of the Newton public in their effort to commemorate the birthday of the Father of his country by a hearty entertainment in the City Hall, West Newton, on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. These gentlemen have a reputation for providing wholesome pleasures for children, which will be fully maintained in the present instance. The object of the entertainments will be the presence of Caesar Augustus, the aged body servant of Washington, who will render pleasing negro melodies with banjo accompaniment, and relate amusing reminiscences of his association with the founder of the Republic. Germania Orchestra will render fine music, and other attractions will be presented. Full details will be given in our next issue and the price of admission will be placed as low as the character of the entertainment will permit.

—Mr. Moncreu D. Conway lectured to the Women's Club last Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Moral Education Association. His subject was "Evolution and Evolution," and he was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience present. The evil and violence of the present barbarous method of punishing criminals, as he showed by reference to the process of evolution in the animal and vegetable world. Our domestic dog and cat are evolved by patient kindness from the wolf and the wild cat, and the same process retains the good qualities of his wild ancestor with his vices and intractability to restraint eliminated. The fragrant rose is evolved from the sweet briar, the peach from the bitter almond. Cultivation gives beauty and usefulness to plants repulsive and deleterious; the moral progress of the race may be expected from similar methods. The selection and perpetuation of the good in men will overcome the tendency to evil and vice. The lecturer denounced the present ways of punishing criminals, especially the folly of committing them to the penitentiary. He asserted that under the existing system, only 25 per cent of those sentenced to be hanged are ever executed, 25 per cent having their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, and the other 50 per cent are restored to society and permitted to bring another generation of criminals into the world. Convicted criminals should not be allowed to transmit their evil tendencies to offspring, but should be compelled to remain bachelors or divorced men. They should be kept in confinement, not be treated, housed, warmed, fed, instructed, amused or released. This sentiment called forth some adverse sentiments in the audience. Rev. Mr. Patrick, Mr. Nathaniel Allen, Miss Davis, Mrs. Walton and others joined in the discussion.

AUBURNDALE.

—Mrs. Isaac Worcester has been in town for a few days visiting friends.

—Mr. H. F. Blogg and family of Lexington street have moved to Springfield.

—Edward Blaisdell, while playing with a revolver, accidentally shot himself through the hand; he is doing well however.

—The Massachusetts Humane Society award on Monday a silver medal to Edward G. Blaisdell, for rescuing from drowning J. Howard Lee at Auburndale, Jan. 1, 1889.

—Rev. William Rice Newhall, pastor of the State Street Methodist church, Springfield, and formerly of Auburndale, has received a call to the professorship of the Bible in the Union College at Alliance, Ohio.

—Frank Benson, a driver employed by John B. Stoddard, fell from his back Tuesday evening while on his way to Waltham, escaping with slight injuries, although the wheels passed over his head. The horse pursued their way, the carriage being stopped later and taken to Kelly's stable in Waltham. The owner was subsequently notified, and whereabouts of the missing back by Mr. Kelly.

—Mrs. James Tapley of Rose street, 64 years of age, while going down the steps leading into the south end of the tunnel, recently, slipped on a broken board and fell over four feet, fracturing her hip. She was taken to her home and Dr. Porter reported internal injuries and rupture of the blood vessels of the leg. The family physician, Dr. W. C. Taylor, of the B. & A. R. R. corporation.

—At the annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. Mrs. Rice of Boston was present to address the ladies. After the reading of the reports, Mrs. Rice gave an interesting and coming reading and then talked of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of its various departments of work, but all Christian work. The workers were ready to follow the Master by telling the lost of Him who came to save them, and leading those who were so to see with the A. S. C. E. to show all that might make a brother to offend. The organization is growing in number and strength. The National Union is auxiliary to the W.C.T.U. of which John Bright's sister was until this year the President, Miss Francis Willard now holding that position. Mrs. Leavitt of Boston is on a tour around the world, and has reached Madagascar. With the mission is on a tour around the world, and has reached Madagascar. With the mission is on a tour around the world, and has reached Madagascar.

—The auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Association was privileged to have the presence of Miss Norton at its last meeting, who spoke to the ladies of the work done by the teachers of this association among the colored people of the South, the mountain whites, and the Mormons. As Mrs. Norton had been in the South, she gave many interesting facts concerning them. They sent out more missionaries than does the A.B.C.F.M., and these missionaries are doing good work. They do not talk of polygamy, but of the deluded converts expect to find a paradise in Utah and little know the true state of affairs in Mormonism until they reach it. Some of the Mormon converts are of the A. W. A. woman has no soul till she is married. An unmarried woman cannot be saved. No woman will rise from the dead till called by her husband. One of the later doctrines (for they frequently have a new revelation) is, that a man who has had but one wife is in danger of not being saved, unless he has a second wife. A woman to marry him, a convenient doctrine—since a man's holiness and happiness are supposed to depend upon the number of wives—is that women who are dead may be sealed to him. The baptism for the dead is a comforting doctrine, and some of the faithful women who truly believe it suffer in health from their frequent immersions for the sake of the faithful men, whom they wish to save. There is a band of men among the Mormons who are called the avenging angels, and their crimes are concealed. They call

it no sin to commit murder, where those in Utah live in a Mormon church desire it. Mormons set the Government at defiance, and yet they are constantly increasing in numbers, and hold much of the finest land in the perfect climate, and are growing in power.

Lasell Notes.

Mrs. Skinner has been visiting her daughter.

Miss Blaisdell has been giving a concert at Elliot Hall, Feb. 20.

The Amphon Quartet was present at the song service in the chapel Sunday evening, and rendered most acceptable aid.

Miss Corey is improving in health, and has gone to Watertown for a change. She hopes to be in her place at the school before many days.

The new swimming tank is at last ready for use. A number of the young women have made their first experiments in swimming.

Miss Sue Brown, of the class of '88, has just made the school a flying visit, also Miss Annie Phillips of Hudson and Miss Annie Brown, pupils of late years.

Rev. C. W. Bradlee of Concord, N. H., has been visiting the classes during the week. He was welcomed by various friends in the institution, and his official character was forgotten in his genial companionship.

The second pupils' musical recital took place Wednesday evening, the 6th, it having been decided to make these occasions semi-monthly instead of monthly. The program was a vocal duet by the Misses Della and Etta Fowler, a recitation by Miss Staley, a performance on the harp by Miss Keener, a song by Miss Dudley, and a piano recital by Miss Nind.

Rev. Dr. Shinn of Newton gave his second lecture in the course of four upon "The Relation of Modern Fiction to Real Life," on Thursday evening, Jan. 31st. "Are the Heroes and Heroines of the modern novels good examples?" The lecturer showed that no laws of God or man were heeded by many of these fictitious characters, and that the novel was no impediment to legal, moral or practical life. The lecturer showed that when they opposed impulse and fancy. The advice of parents and teachers, was scorned. In making wise suggestions the lecturer especially insisted that no innocent girl or woman should marry a vicious man. Custom frequently smiles upon this union though it would be shocked were the case reversed. Why this difference in favor of men and against women?

THE NEWTON CEMETERY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES AND REPORTS.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Newton Cemetery was held at City hall, Wednesday evening, President Haskell in the chair. His annual report was as follows:

The year just closed has been one of encouraging financial progress. It has also witnessed important improvements to the grounds, some of them completed, and others in progress. The beautiful pond of living water near the entrance—one of the first features to claim the attention of the visitor—has been considerably enlarged, and the grading and planting of the banks completed. This improvement speaks for itself to all who enter the cemetery. The slope running from the main avenue down to the chapel and pond has also been graded with excellent judgment and taste, and this improvement has made quite a number of most desirable lots, the price of which the trustees have been justified in increasing, several having been already sold at the advance. An important improvement on which a good beginning has been made is the extension of Lake avenue around the picturesque pond in the western part of the grounds—a pond, by the way, which deserves a number of lots on the west side of the avenue have been graded and are ready for sale. These permanent improvements outside of the ordinary care of the cemetery, including planting trees on the new ground have cost about \$3,400. When the year is finished—and that is probably the next work to be done—some of the most attractive parts of our land will be opened for development. Early in the year under review the Trustees purchased about fifteen acres of land adjoining on the western side of the cemetery, paying \$250 therefor. The price was reasonable, the purchase straightened a crooked boundary line, and the land will be a valuable permanent addition to the grounds. About four acres of it have been plowed and sowed with grass seed.

The sales of lots during the year amounted to \$12,236, the largest year's sales in the history of the cemetery. We believe that these liberal purchases show the effect of recent improvements of which Mr. Farlow's munificent gift was the beginning, and attest the increasing interest of the people of Newton in the Cemetery. Another encouraging feature in the year's record is the increase of the Perpetual Care Fund. This has amounted to \$4,387.83 on new lots and \$3,150 on old ones—making \$7,537.83 in all. The fund now amounts to \$25,753.33, of which \$4,003.33 has been collected, and \$21,750.00 carefully invested in real estate mortgages. Some liberal applications of the Perpetual Care provision have been made on old lots during the year,—notably in one case by Mr. Isaac T. Burr,—and the Trustees earnestly hope that the good example will be followed by other lot owners until all are in the same category. This suggestion is especially intended for people of ample means who have so far neglected to provide for the perpetual care of their lots.

The undersigned, from the Board of Mr. Warren P. Tyler, who has been for years one of the most interested, attentive and intelligent of our Trustees. We take pleasure in again commending the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent for faithful, skillful and efficient service.

For the Trustees,
EDWIN B. HASKELL,
President.

The annual report of the treasurer stated that there had been derived from recent sales of lots \$12,236; \$2,250 had been expended for the purchase of the lake land, about 15 acres, on Home street; \$3,900 had been paid on the debt of the corporation, leaving a floating indebtedness of \$3,154.38.

The Superintendent's report stated that sales had been made of lots during the year to 39 persons and 31 lots had been sold. The number of lot owners is now 1088; there had been 156 interments during the year, making the total number 3,258. Eight monuments and 56 tablets had been erected during the year, 31 burial lots had been sold and the Perpetual Care Fund now amounts to \$25,000, an increase during the year of \$7,500. The past year has been in all respects the most prosperous one in the history of the cemetery.

"Cicely, dear, who was the best man at your wedding?" "Why, my husband, of course."—Time.

Newton Cottage Hospital.

A special meeting of the trustees was held at the hospital, Wednesday afternoon Feb. 6, and fourteen members were present.

Officers and committees were chosen as follows: E. W. Converse, president; J. R. Lee, son, vice-president.

Committee on finance, Messrs. Converse, Eliason, Lee, Bond and Potter.

Executive Committee, Messrs. Worcester, Pettie and Shinn, Mrs. M. L. Bacon, Mrs. Bishop. The president and secretary are ex-officio members of this committee.

Auditing committee, Messrs. Bond and Eliason.

Building committee, Messrs. Pettie, Whiston and Barr, Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Hovey.

A letter was read from the secretary of "The Players," offering the services of that club for an entertainment in aid of the hospital, and stating that the cast for the next play would be glad to give a third performance on the evening succeeding the two regular ones for this object. The trustees have a cordial appreciation of the kindness of "The Players" in making this offer, but the labor of disposing of the tickets would fall mainly upon the ladies interested in the hospital, who are always doing much work in the raising of funds, the board did not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of adding to these labors at this time. The trustees, therefore with sincere thanks to "The Players," feel obliged to decline their kind offer.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the trustees inspected the new ward which is fast approaching completion, and the new laundry which is already in use, and expressed satisfaction with the work. E. A. WHISTON, Sec'y.

Disease in School Books.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

Again are the parents in Newton indebted to your invaluable paper for calling attention to the evils of the "free text book system," by copying into your columns the article on "Disease in School Books." Will you add to your kindness by allowing me space in which to speak of some of the evils of the system as they affect us in Newton? Instead of supplying every pupil with a full set of books, which may be used by him and passed along with him from grade to grade, until he has completed these books, by which time, in most cases, the books, worn, old, and finished, only one-half as many books as there are pupils are furnished to each teacher, and these are piled upon tables provided for the purpose, and passed out and collected before and after each recitation. It is manifestly impossible for any teacher to give the same book to the same scholar every time, or to the same two scholars for each book must be used twice, and hence some neat, delicate little girl may be obliged to use a book which has before been in the hands of a rough, dirty boy. It is quite impossible, too, to know just how and by whom a book may have been defaced, and thus there is no opportunity to have such a book replaced by the child who injured it. Some books are taken home from the upper grades, that home lessons may be prepared, and these same books are afterwards given into the hands of other children.

I cannot see how our teachers manage to do as well as they do;—the limited number of books supplied, the time consumed in giving out and collecting them, the utter impossibility of ever having an entrance occupied with the same study at one time, and last, but by no means least, being obliged to see dirty and tattered books about must be exceedingly annoying. Indeed, I've heard one teacher say most emphatically: "Had I a child in school I would purchase every book that I could, and would on no account permit the use of City books." A parent told me, only the other day, that she felt quite sure her child took the scarlet fever from using a city book, as there was no other way to account for it, and the child came down with the disease soon after having changed spelling-books, at the middle of last year.

Is there no way in which this book business can be better managed than at present? I am convinced that nothing could be more inconvenient, more extravagant, or more dangerous than the present method. Before extra compensation is allowed the superintendent to pay his carfare in travelling from one village to another, I think it would be well to invest some money in purchasing more text-books for the children; and by the way, if the superintendent is allowed his traveling expenses, will not the masters who have to travel from all parts of the city to the Masters' meetings, put in their claims, and the special teachers in music and sewing, also? I wish some of the parents who are contentedly doing nothing, would visit our schools, and acquaint themselves with the working of the "Free Text-book system" right here in Newton. I am convinced that the teachers themselves would condemn the whole method at present pursued, and could suggest a more practical, more cleanly and more economical way if they dared to express an opinion. I have been in the schools, have children there, and I know whereof I speak. S. P. K.

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evening. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton.

WEST NEWTON

LYCEUM.

CITY HALL.

Monday Evening, February 11,

At 7.40 p. m.

The lecture will be delivered by ARTHUR CARROLL of West Newton. Subject, "Municipal Taxation." Musical as usual. Question: "Resolved, That Personal Property be Exempt from Taxation."

Admission 5 cts. Doors open at 7 p. m.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

DR. H. M. FIELD'S PAPER BEFORE THE
NEWTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The following is the full text of Dr. H. M. Field's interesting paper on Southern California, read before the Newton Natural History Society at its meeting in Elliot Hall, Wednesday evening:

It was said to have been about mid night, or thereabouts, when we entered the State of California, at the point which is known as the "Golden Gate." Here the third hour is dropped and henceforth the watch will be three hours behind Boston time. Indeed, geographically I believe the hour should have been dropped several hundred miles east of the State line; at all events, when the Golden State has been traversed, varying in width from 250 to 350 miles, and the Pacific ocean is reached, the traveler is not far from the point where the sun rises and sets four hours later than it does on the Atlantic coast. To one who is absent from home for purposes of enjoyment and vacation, an admirable advantage accrues from this phenomenon of standard time—indeed, a two-fold advantage. Our short winter afternoon is nearly an hour longer than it is at home. I remember we used to write and read of clear days late in December quite up to 5.30 or 5.45 without help of artificial light. The morning is correspondingly slow in its arrival, to be sure, but herein lies the second advantage. A breakfast as late as 9 o'clock a. m., and a good nap in bed nearly up to that hour, is a positive boon with one who has the whole day on his hands.

For many miles, after daybreak, the day of our arrival in the Golden State, we wound through a barren, wearisome desert of alkali and alkaline vegetation. Already, the day before, in the wonderful territory of Arizona, that sepiher of dead empires, we had been prepared for certain of the paradoxes and optical illusions which were repeatedly to confront us during our stay in California. The far distant horizon, quite likely, is bounded by mountains, but also, as far as the eye can see in every direction, is an unbroken, hardly undulating plain. Yet, at all once, the traveler is surprised to see a nearly parallel line of road. What is the name of the competing line? Is this arid, seemingly unpopulated waste, really populous? Are the cities and towns which demand or justify two lines of railroad? No, but the nearly parallel track, two to three miles away, is a part of our own road; we have already passed over it, or shall pass over it soon; what seems like an even surface, is really a series of hills and valleys, the ascent or descent, as the case may be, was so steep that it was a serious problem how to lay the track, and this problem was solved by a system of loops. It is a part, and an every day phenomenon of this singular delusion that you can see in reality, but when you think you are going down hill, or, at least, could make your affidavit that you were riding upon level ground. Little water-courses, by the side of the road, are frequently perplexed by the same lay of the land, and actually run up hill, instead of running down hill as rivulets do in the East. But water is the only thing that is scarce in this great state of magnificent promises, mighty performances and unlimited resources, and has seemingly never felt actually at home or learning how to adapt itself to the circumstances.

Having ridden slowly on account of the heavy grades, and travelled several hundred miles nearly due West, with hardly any view of vegetation or ought else of much interest, it was about mid afternoon, when Boston was reaching the end of the road makes a sharp turn, southerly, and after about forty miles farther, civilization, luxurious and semi-tropical vegetation, and San Bernardino are entered upon, all at once. It was about 4 p. m., a warm sun-shiny Saturday, just before Thanksgiving, and the traveler, who had met our inquisitive gaze was a young farmer, in open wagon and shirt-sleeves, evidently driving into town from the country; while the young maidens on the back-seat were accommodated with parasols. It looked much like a farmer's outfit in New England in the summer. Much that we afterward saw we were satisfied had a purpose to it and was got up for effect—that is, to impress the visitor from the East; but this, our first insight into the civilization of California, was surely genuine and unmediated.

The country rapidly grows interesting and it rapidly grows dark simultaneously, and now the man who has been to California before has his advantage with the neophyte and he knows how to use it. "It would be a pity," he says, "if you told, 'if you could only see the country' as we are now passing through. Did you ever see a pepper-tree? then wait, for I can't describe it; did you ever see the eucalyptus? what is there more beautiful than these extensive plantations of orange trees which line the road on either side? Still, on some account, I think the pomegranate, (don't you?) Ah, yes; I remember you have never been in California before. Well, wait till you see the pepper-tree, that is all I have to say." And so on through the "you" and "you" until at last Pasadena and the end of the journey are reached.

But the next morning—that warm, cloudless Sunday morning, the 20th of November, when we awoke late and looked out of our window from the "Raymond," upon the marvellous, sunnier loveliness all about us, upon all the familiar home shrubs and flowers and the countless unfamiliar foliage and flowering shrubs peculiar to the country! We are not going to try to picture what we then saw; we should only be as aggravating as our persecutor in the morning before, and we cannot describe it. But we have often thought since if there is any vision of beauty which shall remain impressed upon the memory to the last day of life, and still return as a possession of the soul when it leaves the body and confronts the mysteries of immortality, it was our first glimpse at the magic which had transferred the supremest beauties of June gardens to November.

A paper of this character can hardly be otherwise than desultory. It can only give a small part—sketches here and there—of what the writer saw for himself and was most interested to see. I have often wondered by the way, when I have wanted information upon some point pertaining to the climate, e. g., of a certain part of the country, why it should be so impossible to get such information from even the most circumstantial books devoted to the subject, or from travellers who possessed superior powers of observation. Now one of the first facts which impresses the visitor to Southern California, arriving late in the fall, is that a broad division must be made of trees and shrubs which are deciduous and of such as are always green. The large variety and very general cultivation of the latter class gives to the country a summer-like look all through

what, at home, we call winter. The apple-tree, the fig-tree, the pomegranate will drop their leaf and be as bare as is the apple in New England, although the leaves may still cling to the boughs quite into December. One of the first questions with which we were exercised was, "How early do these deciduous trees leaf-out in the spring?" The apple-tree, about Boston, is in blossom late in May, when does it blossom in Pasadena and Los Angeles? And this no one seemed to know—whether visitors familiar with the country or actual residents were appealed to. And among all, the most ignorant was he who saw at once he was expected to know, that the leaves of the deciduous trees in California did not know, and who after brief pause, gave a positive answer, as absurd quite like y, as it was untrue. So the present writer early set himself to acquire information in certain directions which no one seemed to possess.

We had hardly got domiciled in our temporary home before, upon some short but unclouded p. m. in December, and just before sunset, the air would get so chill that we would look with apprehension upon the blooming callas and roses about us, and think if we were at home, we should call it winter, and the answer would be there will be frost to-night. The answer would be in effect, yes, but it will grow warmer after sunset, as the evening advances; and this strange paradox was realized again and again. One morning, however, there was a heavy frost, as we should call it at home, upon the boards about the house and the unroofed piazza. "This is nothing new," it was said, "and it does no harm." True enough it did no harm, although such frost would have killed a calla at home, we can make no doubt.

But again it was said, if you have such frosts in December now will it be in January? "January," was the reply, "is a much warmer month; then it is that we set out our tea roses." But suppose there should come a freeze, the mercury would not have to go so very much lower, and the thermometer should stand some morning at 25 degrees or 20 degrees, what then? "Well," was the comfortable reply, "suppose that chain of mountains over there, the Sierra Madre, should suddenly begin to belch fire and smoke; they are said to be volcanic. Either catastrophe is possible, but do not expect or fear one or the other." The former disaster, the frost, came none the less, and before the month had passed.

Late in November, and continuing into December, came the first of the beautiful row of eucalyptus, pepper and gravelia trees of their accumulated dust, and covering the surface of fallow lands with bright verdure like the verdure of the New England May, from the germinating and upspringing of the myriads of seeds, which had lain as dry as the loam which enshrouded them all through the long summer and fall. The oranges, already turned golden, were also washed clean and their varnished leaves literally shone in the bright sun light which followed the rain. But all was not so simple and conformable to the promise of previous years, or of our many new made friends. Almost the first church service attended was upon the occasion of a large union assembly in one of the principal Pasadena church edifices, upon Thanksgiving, whereupon the minister, a clergyman, neither in the words or the spirit of the historic phrase, but still in terms which irresistibly called to mind his prayer, thanked God that our climate was not as other climates, and then quoted statistics to support his expressions of gratification, whereupon the minister of Pasadena, "Evening star," confessed to an experience of exceptionally low temperature during the night before, the glass having fallen as low as 38 degrees! But alas! the perennial tomato vines were neither to be deceived or comforted by the rain, and the delicate plants of California press, and plants which had attained the venerable age of four years, and borne fruit constantly throughout that period, were henceforth as dead as a January tomato vine in New England. Noble palm trees, too, castor oil trees, with their large, beautiful palm leaves, and vermillion seed-buds, (some of them nearly as large as our full grown apple trees and said to be seven, ten and twelve years old,) after a few repetitions of this experience, were dead to their very roots. The orange and lemon are comparatively hardy trees and do not appear to suffer from the cold, although now and then a specimen of the fruit was found frost bitten at its distal end. It was also remarkable and well nigh incredible to observe how well the rose, bush and tree, bore the winter cold. The plant, under favorable climatic conditions, is not deciduous and holds its leaf and bears its blossom all through the winter. Many were the repetitions of frosty nights before the first of February, occasionally even the surface of the ground would be slightly effloresced in the morning, and a brave rose tree never acknowledged defeat, either in flower or leaf, but, to use the language of the ring, "Came up smiling every time."

The first distinctive harbinger of spring appeared about the middle of February; our first snow should spring open in a land well calculated to be the home of poetry and song, where

"There is no sorrow in their song,
No winter in their year;
And where, if not
"Everlasting spring abides,"
There still abide
"Never-falling flowers,"

If not near the natal day of the goodly St. Valentine?

One bright mid February afternoon, during a walk in the suburbs of Santa Barbara, we were surprised to see a peach tree in full bloom; and yet, on near approach, possibly it was not a peach tree, the color of the blossom was bright and dark enough for the nectarine. Upon enquiry, we were told it was an almond tree. About this time I received through the mails a publication, just issued from the press and written by our excellent friend and neighbor, Rev. H. G. Spaulding, in which in allusion to Jewish history, he says that the Jews called the almond tree "the wakeful tree" or the "watching tree," because it was the first to throw off the sleep of winter and break forth into blossom." Here in California also, a land of similar climate and productions with those of Palestine, was the Jewish epithet justified.

Early in March the peach and apricot orchards, which are well-nigh innumerable in Los Angeles Co., begin to break forth in flower. At home, I have always thought that the supreme triumph of every garden beauty was the apple tree in full bloom; but the apricot is even more beautiful in its flowering than the

apple. A sight which, for beauty, even California with all its wide range of resources cannot equal, and which our New England cannot approach, is a large orchard set with peach and apricot, either in alternate rows or alternate trees, and all in full bloom. And this rich and marvellous beauty is not hurried out of sight with nervous haste like that of the scene shifter, who has just so many pictures to show and so much time for the exhibition; or after the method of the New England climate, which has no time at all for spring, and can hardly spare three months for summer; and so the apple flower is burned and withered almost as early as its complete growth and color are developed. Nature has eight or nine months for growth in California, three full months for spring; there is no unseasonable haste, no premature heat, and the blossoming orchard may stand in undiminished beauty for three or four weeks. Now begin to appear the spring flowers, in species almost wholly new to the visitor from the East, and in variety so generous that to him who seeks them, some new discovery may be made every day. All throughout the state, and surely in the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, San Francisco in favorable soil and location, appears the bright red glory of the so-called poppy, a flower which bears no true relation to the medicinal poppy, however, *Papaverum*, but is properly the *Escholtzia*. The blossoms stand to each other as close as clover blossoms, when one drops, another is at hand to take its place; and a field thus occupied with this gorgeous flower makes a veritable field of the cloth-of-gold, as we often had occasion to remark. A 5 by 10 acre patch, thus decorated, standing well up on the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, we were often told, could be seen thirty miles away at the sea-coast, at least when the sun is shining upon the field; and the truth of this we had opportunity to avouch.

The beauty of the rose-gardens, (and no one who has land is too poor to have his garden of roses) might come in here for description, only that the temptation to linger over the reminiscences would be great and we must hurry on. It may be remarked, however, that the chief glory of the rose appears to be in the middle of March; there have been scattering blossoms all winter, but now the trees and bushes are in full bloom and remain so for many successive weeks, the genial and preservative climate exerting the same kindly influence as in the case of the rose. But all was not so simple and conformable to the promise of previous years, or of our many new made friends. Almost the first church service attended was upon the occasion of a large union assembly in one of the principal Pasadena church edifices, upon Thanksgiving, whereupon the minister, a clergyman, neither in the words or the spirit of the historic phrase, but still in terms which irresistibly called to mind his prayer, thanked God that our climate was not as other climates, and then quoted statistics to support his expressions of gratification, whereupon the minister of Pasadena, "Evening star," confessed to an experience of exceptionally low temperature during the night before, the glass having fallen as low as 38 degrees! But alas! the perennial tomato vines were neither to be deceived or comforted by the rain, and the delicate plants of California press, and plants which had attained the venerable age of four years, and borne fruit constantly throughout that period, were henceforth as dead as a January tomato vine in New England. Noble palm trees, too, castor oil trees, with their large, beautiful palm leaves, and vermillion seed-buds, (some of them nearly as large as our full grown apple trees and said to be seven, ten and twelve years old,) after a few repetitions of this experience, were dead to their very roots. The orange and lemon are comparatively hardy trees and do not appear to suffer from the cold, although now and then a specimen of the fruit was found frost bitten at its distal end. It was also remarkable and well nigh incredible to observe how well the rose, bush and tree, bore the winter cold. The plant, under favorable climatic conditions, is not deciduous and holds its leaf and bears its blossom all through the winter. Many were the repetitions of frosty nights before the first of February, occasionally even the surface of the ground would be slightly effloresced in the morning, and a brave rose tree never acknowledged defeat, either in flower or leaf, but, to use the language of the ring, "Came up smiling every time."

Soon after Christmas the nights began to get alarmingly cold to any one but a resident Californian, who remembers no evil in the past, in respect of climate, and has unbounded faith for the present and for the future. One morning the water in the horse-trough had a surface of ice, and the thick as window glass, and the Pasadena "Evening star" confessed to an experience of exceptionally low temperature during the night before, the glass having fallen as low as 38 degrees! But alas! the perennial tomato vines were neither to be deceived or comforted by the rain, and the delicate plants of California press, and plants which had attained the venerable age of four years, and borne fruit constantly throughout that period, were henceforth as dead as a January tomato vine in New England. Noble palm trees, too, castor oil trees, with their large, beautiful palm leaves, and vermillion seed-buds, (some of them nearly as large as our full grown apple trees and said to be seven, ten and twelve years old,) after a few repetitions of this experience, were dead to their very roots. The orange and lemon are comparatively hardy trees and do not appear to suffer from the cold, although now and then a specimen of the fruit was found frost bitten at its distal end. It was also remarkable and well nigh incredible to observe how well the rose, bush and tree, bore the winter cold. The plant, under favorable climatic conditions, is not deciduous and holds its leaf and bears its blossom all through the winter. Many were the repetitions of frosty nights before the first of February, occasionally even the surface of the ground would be slightly effloresced in the morning, and a brave rose tree never acknowledged defeat, either in flower or leaf, but, to use the language of the ring, "Came up smiling every time."

Passage was taken for San Francisco, a journey of five hundred miles in a northerly direction. Ever since the days when geography was a part of a gentleman's education, and the intervening years, no climatic problem had presented itself, which for mystery, inconsistencies, contradictions and absolute insolubility equalled that which concerns the climate of this city; questions had been asked and answered, but the answers were not satisfactory. The climate of California, which had come to seem to us almost like a home, was left behind. A journey of five hundred miles in a northerly direction. Ever since the days when geography was a part of a gentleman's education, and the intervening years, no climatic problem had presented itself, which for mystery, inconsistencies, contradictions and absolute insolubility equalled that which concerns the climate of this city; questions had been asked and answered, but the answers were not satisfactory. The climate of California, which had come to seem to us almost like a home, was left behind.

It was at Oakland that we entered the train upon which, after the enjoyment of much beautiful and varied scenery, and after many thrilling experiences, was safely to return us to our home; and at this point, also, where closed our vacation, we must contemplate the close of our brief paper. Oakland, by the way, presents a strange admixture of elements which are seldom elsewhere mingled; like the vegetation of its gardens where the poplar and the palm stand side by side. Santa Fe, N. M., to be sure, is a strangely composite city, but it is much less important and much smaller population. In Oakland we find city and country, at once the *rus in urbe* and the *urbs in rus*. The Southern Pacific R. R. has captured one of its chief streets, running the entire length of the city, and in return for such franchise within municipal limits, free of charge. It has clean streets and filthy streets, wondrous rose gardens and barren parks and squares. Of a Sabbath evening the visitor may with equal facility and equally free from remark, go to church or attend the play. It were hard to tell which are the more prosperous—the temperance societies or the saloons—both are energetic and aggressive in numbers and force. Sunday is a great day both for church attendance and for excursions. The churches and the steam and cable cars and boats are all equally full on this day. It is as easy to patronize your tailor as it is to patronize your barber Sunday morning, and the wag boasted that he left 10 cents at the barber's, paid 15 cents for whiskey and dropped 25 cents into the contribution box, and all he wanted was 40 and 12 o'clock. Strolling bands of the Salvation army with their murderous music, their hand-

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us. We had already travelled 100 or 200 miles north from Los Angeles before we saw the locust in bloom; this variety of tree we had never met with in the more southerly part of California. It was an introduction to a subsequent observation of much interest. In San Francisco and its vicinity the flora presents a special charm because it comprehends in its wide scope much that is peculiar to the sub-tropical growth of Southern California, and also trees and shrubs familiar to us in the East. It was a very interesting sight to observe, side by side or near each other in the same park, the live oak and the deciduous oak of several varieties, the elm and the palm, the maple and the gravelia, and so we might still enumerate. A vigorous locust tree had been made to cultivate the maple and the elm in Pasadena, but the growth is far from vigorous. The streets where rows of these trees have been planted may be readily recognized by the corresponding sign-boards at the street corners. Elm, maple, and locust, the magnolia or the English walnut, with bark (we had well-nigh said skin) as fair and white as a lady's hand, make magnificent vistas, need no sign-boards or labels. At the same time it must be confessed that such varieties of locusts are more especially sub-tropical, the pepper tree, e. g., do not attain the luxuriant growth in the vicinity of San Francisco which is attained in Los Angeles county. None the less, the isothermal line in California does not run north of San Francisco, and the climate of the city is as favorable as mountain temperatures it is chiefly careful to avoid the seaboard. There are valleys and sunny slopes many miles north of San Francisco where the citrus plants can be successfully grown, and whence very fine grapes and cherries are brought to market. Hardly more than the grass and the crocus are awake in our New England gardens when Vacaville begins to pour its rich stores of early fruit into the California markets. The "citrus war," however, and the "candy war," have found their mouth of him who lives or travels in the Golden State as the term Atchison stock in Boston and New York is not a belt at all; it is a twist, and the kind of a twist that is contemplated in the old rhyme of the nurseries—

"When the twister twisting would twist him a

to say that the climate of Oakland is wholly different from that of San Francisco; but this is an exaggeration. Nevertheless, it is remarkable what a contrast presents in favor of the more inland city; and climate improves with every mile that we travel from the sea. But our experience in San Francisco and its neighborhood in the spring taught us that we had also previously learned at Santa Barbara in the winter, that a climate most favorable for vegetable life might not be most favorable for man. In Santa Barbara, during January and February, as also in Oakland in April, day after day, the glass would stand at from fifty to sixty degrees. The feeling constantly was how comfortable it would be if the mercury would rise but from ten to fifteen degrees higher! and yet the most lush and varied and a truly sub-tropical vegetable life actually thrives during this low temperature. Whether it was the immense India rubber trees of Santa Barbara, as large as our forest maples, or the rose trees and bushes in their six hundred varieties at Oakland, the prevailing climatic condition was evidently of the most favorable character. If the weather difference in respect to this question, whether the organism have cold for life-blood and be devoid of respiratory apparatus, or whether the veins be full of warm blood and he have an apparatus subject to bronchitis; and yet it really seemed as if the resident of San Francisco and Oakland, after long experience, had been brought to believe that a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees was the normal temperature, even for one in a state of inactivity. He was surely free to show his surprise when the visitor from the east complained of the weather and demanded a fire. This observation reminded us of the remark which I had often heard from horticulturists who, in our cold climate,

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE ALMSHOUSE REMOVAL DISCUSSED AT SOME LENGTH.

The common council met Monday evening, President Bond in the chair. Other members present were Councilmen Moody, Luke, Wiswall, Fenno, Rolfe, Hyde, Richardson, Forknall, Rice, Hall, Ranlett, Hale.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and business from the board of aldermen was disposed of in concurrence.

THE ALMSHOUSE REMOVAL.

When the petition for the removal of the almshouse came up, Councilman Moody moved that it be referred to a joint special committee, to consist of the mayor, one alderman and two councilmen, saying that the call for action last year was strong, and this year it was much more imperative. In the near future the district would be thickly settled and a committee of nine, the public property and the almshouse committee, was a rather large one to expect any speedy action from, or to go very deep into details.

Councilman Wiswall said that it was a very important question, and he thought the matter had been properly referred by the board of aldermen. It needed ample consideration, the city had a good deal of land there, and he did not know whether the time had yet come for action. The two committees to whom the matter had been referred were competent to act on the question, and he favored concurrence with the aldermen.

Councilman Hyde seconded Mr. Moody's motion, and said the question was not of selling the city farm, but only of removing the almshouse from Waban, so that the village would have a chance to grow.

Councilman Fenno said he did not see the necessity of haste, the question had been agitated for several years, and he thought no harm would result if there was a still further delay. The matter of moving the almshouse and selling the farm was all connected together, and he thought it was proper to leave it to the two committees to whom it had been referred.

Councilman Hyde said it was of considerable importance to take speedy action; a syndicate had bought up all the land on the other side of the railroad track, and would immediately proceed to cut it up into large house lots if the almshouse was removed. If it was not removed, the land would be divided into smaller lots, probably, and a less desirable class of houses built.

Councilman Moody said he had lived ten years in the vicinity and he knew that the land would never be built upon unless the almshouse was removed. Allowing it to remain was an injury to the growth of the city.

Councilman Wiswall said that he was born and brought up in that vicinity, his family once owning a large part of what is now the poor farm, and he knew something about the location. The city would not suffer if it held on to the land for a year or two longer, as the greater part of the farm would make very desirable house lots. Its presence had not prevented handsome dwellings being built in the vicinity, and it now would not prevent other houses from being built.

Councilman Hyde said that the property owners on the other side of the track had gone to an expense of some \$13 an acre to have plans drawn for the proper laying out of this land, and there were many reasons why the city should not dispose of the land until the almshouse was removed. It would need land for a school house, engine house, etc., and no one wanted the city to sell its land. There was no job there; but the almshouse prevented people from coming to make their homes in Waban. If they could secure a promise from the city intended to remove the almshouse, that would answer.

Councilman Luke said there seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of removing the almshouse, but he thought the Mayor and the two committees were well qualified to attend to the matter, and it was more appropriate that those committees should consider this question. No good reason existed for the council's refusing to concur with the aldermen.

Councilman Hall said he agreed with the last speaker. The matter would be referred to these two committees anyway, and they might as well take charge of it in the first place.

Councilman Moody's motion failed to pass, and the council concurred with the upper board.

DIRECTORIES.

When the order for 30 copies of the Newton directory was read, Councilman Luke asked for information, what the city wanted of so many copies. President Bond read the list of city officers, for which copies are needed, and Councilman Luke said that he was satisfied. He had ordered a copy at his own expense, and when an order came for so many for the city, he began to fear that he had been too hasty. This sally produced a general laugh.

Reports of the Overseers of the Poor and of the Trustees of the Free Library were presented and tabled for printing.

Councilman Ranlett presented the petition of residents of Melrose street, who asked that the street might be put in a suitable condition for travel; referred to highway committee. Adjourned.

Our Answer, Comfort.

We are often asked what particular points of excellence you claim for your Crawford shoe, our answer is, "Comfort to the wearer, durability and style."

We have given our attention exclusively to the making of gentlemen's fine shoes; selling our entire production direct to the consumer from our own stores, this brings us in direct contact with the consumer, and enables us to ascertain the wants of the public.

We find a large number of gentlemen who tell us they have never before found a shoe comfortable unless made to measure, the reason is plain, they have never been properly fitted. We are confident we can give a better fit than can be had from a shoe made to measure and thousands of our customers will bear witness to this fact.

We aim to make a shoe to fit the foot, on our own special shaped lasts, which no other makers can use. Our shoes are as comfortable the first day as when worn for months—they require no "breaking in." Bouve, Crawford & Co., makers.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

Should Personal Property be Exempted from Taxation.

NUMEROUS SPEAKERS DISCUSS THE QUESTION MONDAY EVENING.

The meeting of the West Newton Lyceum in the City Hall, Monday evening, was not largely attended, but the exercises proved interesting to those present. The musical features comprised piano duets by Miss Carrie Phillips and Miss Evelyn Brush, very finely rendered, and deserving of the hearty demonstration of approval which signified the appreciation of the audience. The lecture on "Municipal Taxation" was delivered by Mr. Arthur Carroll of West Newton, and was a carefully prepared and well considered argument upon the subject of tax reform.

The question for discussion was Resolved, "That Personal property be exempted from Taxation." The debate was opened in the affirmative by Mr. Marcus Morton, who said by way of introduction that it was generally admitted that all methods of taxation in the past had been in a measure unjust, hateful and oppressive, causing wars, human bondage and even starvation. As civilization advanced, cunning was bought in to pay in order to devise a system of taxation and a method of collecting taxes so that it would not be felt by the people. In our modern civilization, we take the full measure of corn, but instead of taking it once a week we divide it into several collections and thus render the system as devious and deceptive as possible.

The state of Massachusetts requires that every city and town shall assess taxes upon personal property and income over \$2000. To what degree this is carried out, we are all aware. Many cases can be cited of men who pay taxes upon only a small proportion of their personal property and income, a case for illustration being that of a minister who was assessed for \$10,000 the first year and who objected to pay a tax on that amount but who refused to make any statement of his financial condition. The assessors added \$5,000 for several years until he was assessed for \$30,000 when he came and submitted a schedule upon which a fair basis of taxation could be made up. A man in Malden worth three millions paid a tax on \$75,000. Not far from Newton there lived a man who had an income of \$5,000 per annum who only paid a poll tax, and near him resided a poor man on his little homestead who paid the full amount of his taxes and from 6 to 7 per cent interest on his mortgage. It is true that the State of Massachusetts has the best administered laws in regard to taxation of any State in the Union, yet it is equally true that a large amount of personal property escapes taxation. It is simply a case of where honest men are compelled to pay and the rich men evade the law. The law cannot be enforced, and it is thus rendered demoralizing from the fact that it is inequitable. It really puts a premium upon dishonesty. The principles of our government are truth, justice, equal rights and the greatest good to the greatest number, and it will probably be agreed that to take away the personal tax would simply result in raising the tax on the homestead and thus make a greater burden for the poor man. In my opinion, the house should be directed from the road. In a legal sense they do not belong together, and the separation in estimating the taxes will undoubtedly be brought about at some not far distant period.

Mr. William E. Plummer was the principal speaker in the negative. Before proceeding to discuss the question he did not dispose of the land until the almshouse was removed. It would need land for a school house, engine house, etc., and no one wanted the city to sell its land. There was no job there; but the almshouse prevented people from coming to make their homes in Waban. If they could secure a promise from the city intended to remove the almshouse, that would answer.

Councilman Luke said there seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of removing the almshouse, but he thought the Mayor and the two committees were well qualified to attend to the matter, and it was more appropriate that those committees should consider this question. No good reason existed for the council's refusing to concur with the aldermen.

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the views of Mr. Plummer. He believed that taxes should be levied on land alone. It would not injure the poor man but it would take away taxes from the product of labor. The value of land belonged to the people, and what man produces belongs to himself alone.

Mr. Houghton said that it was true, that men perjured themselves in giving the amount of their personal property. It is not the effect of law, however, that leads to this, but rather the effect of selfishness in men's hearts. We should make the law bear heavily on such offenders and see to it that it is rigidly enforced. Dr. Howells, when left a legacy from a friend, called upon the assessors in his town and acquainted them of the fact because he felt that he should pay a tax upon the money. He was not only a good writer but also an honest man. The difficulty in regard to this personal property question is chiefly owing to a poor state of morals and negligence perhaps in enforcing the law. Mr. E. W. Kimball quoted Hugh MacLough by saying that the state should aim to tax what it can most easily see and collect. If real estate was alone taxed, said the speaker, it would make quite a difference to the man in moderate circumstances who wished to build a home, for the tax rate would be necessarily increased. The burden would thus come upon the poor man and I believe that it is just that wealth should bear its share.

Mr. N. T. Allen thought it was a question of education. People are learning more and are getting better ideas relative to the subject. Well disposed rich men find no fault with the present system of taxation. He believed that wealth should pay something towards the expenses of government. The poor man, said the speaker, feels better when he has contributed even his mite as represented by the payment of his poll tax.

Mr. Le F. Warren said that no true citizen should feel absolved from bearing his portion of the burden of taxation. He believed that our efforts should be directed in creating a more healthy moral tone and in trying to induce the tax dodgers to do the manly thing and pay their honest share.

Mr. James T. Allen and the principal speakers continued the discussion.

The Haverhill School Case.

The Haverhill School Case furnishes an interesting test of the statutes regulating the oversight of schools by committees of the town or city, and exposes a weakness which was not supposed to exist. The effort was made to prosecute parents for sending their children to French St. Joseph's parochial school, which was not approved by the school committee as furnishing teaching "in the English language" and "equalling in thoroughness and efficiency the teaching in the public schools in the same locality." After a long hearing before Judge Carter, of the municipal court, a man of excellent legal standing, the defendants were discharged under that clause in the statute which exempts the parents of children who have been "otherwise furnished for a like period of time with other means of education." In order that the bearing of the decision may be appreciated, we quote the sections involved, with the determining point in italics. Chapter 47 of the Public Statutes provides as follows:—

Section 1. Every person having in his custody a child between the ages of 5 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend for at least 20 weeks some public day school in the city or town in which he resides, which time shall be divided, as far as the arrangements of school terms will allow, into two terms of 10 consecutive weeks; and for every neglect of such duty such person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public school of such city or town a sum not exceeding \$20; but if the person so neglecting was not able, by reason of poverty, to send such child to school, or if such child had attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town, or is regularly attending a public or private day school known as a half-time school, also approved by them, or if such child has been otherwise furnished for a like period of time with the means of education, or has already acquired the branches taught in the public schools, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, such penalty shall not be incurred.

Leading lawyers in Boston regard the decision of Judge Carter as sound, and it practically nullifies the whole intent of the act designed to require the attendance of children of school age either upon a public school or some approved private school, where the instruction shall be conducted in the English language. It seems that the other parochial schools in Haverhill are officially visited by the superintendent of schools and approved by the school board. The point at which the law needs tinkering is plain enough.

A Curious Phase in the Prohibitory Movement.

In another State where a proposed amendment to the Constitution restraining the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is about to be submitted to the people, a meeting of liquor dealers was recently held at which a very curious phase of the movement was brought to light.

It was gravely argued that one reason for the growing sentiment there in favor of prohibitory legislation was the fact that so many liquor-sellers violated the existing liquor laws, and it was finally agreed that the best way to stave off prohibition was to obey the laws requiring sale by license, closing on Sunday, and abstaining from sales to minors and drunks. In plain words the liquor men were frightened, and they concluded that their only hope of appeasing the rising indignation against their traffic was to submit to the wholesome restrictions which they had so generally disregarded.

There is no doubt that other liquor dealers in other places have come to the same conclusion. They see that they themselves are responsible for much of

this determination to get rid of a traffic which has hitherto defied the laws upon the statute books. Why should not liquor sellers obey laws as well as other men?

And what ground of complaint have they if after long experience of their lawlessness there should be on every side a movement to sweep the traffic away altogether?

Many will vote for prohibition who would prefer high license but who have lost all confidence in the law-abiding character of those who engage in this traffic. If prohibition prevails, one element in the movement against liquor will certainly be that which the meeting before referred to so clearly recognized.

Salt Rheum.

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to G. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

One of Many.

Victory, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1887. Mr. O. G. Woodward, Dear Sir: Send me 1/4 gross Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a few samples. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure. I have fifteen other cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells 10 to one best of all. Respectfully yours, F. E. Cobb. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1. Sample bottle free. 134t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Arthur Hudson.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

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Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK, has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY OF

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Newton Offices: 91 Kilby st., 105 Arch st., 38 Court sq., Order Box, 91 Faneuil Hall Market. BOSTON OFFICES: 26 Merchants Row, 155 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton. Personal Attention Given all Orders.

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Leave Newton 9:30 A. M.; leave Boston 3 P. M. NEWTON OFFICES: 91 Faneuil Hall Market. BOSTON OFFICES: 26 Merchants Row, 155 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton. Personal Attention Given all Orders.

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Patrons will find at these Stables the best of Horses and Carriages for hire. Landaus and Hacks, with good horses and experienced drivers, for Pleasure Service and Funerals. Safe and reliable horses for ladies to drive.

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Agent for the celebrated

Rockford Watch

ELGIN, WALTHAM, and other American Watches always in stock.

Repairing of Fine Watches, French, Grandfather and American Clocks a specialty.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Ellet Block, Centre Street, Newton, Mass.

LLOYD BROTHERS,

Improved Carpet Cleaning Machine

They remove all Dust, Brighten Colors and Destroy Moths.

Office, 605 Main Street, 3d door East of Church Street, Works on Benefit St., Watertown, Mass.

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That you can save money by buying your GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WOODWARE, FRESH AND WHITTIER'S?

I am adding every day to my stock, and making Lower Prices than ever. Come here and pay cash for a month and you will never run a bill again.

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To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

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Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, and all occasions.

Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

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George Hyde, Willard Marcy, J. C. Hyde

J. F. C. HYDE Clerk.

LAWYERS.

JOSEPH R. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

THE SECRETARY EXPLAINS THE REASON FOR THE ORGANIZATION.

Since the formation of the Newton Tariff Reform Club on the 24th of January there have been many inquiries and some criticisms in regard to the purpose of the club, the motive of its members, and the reason for present organization. Partly to answer honest inquiries, partly to reply to a somewhat amusing letter in the Journal of February 1, but chiefly to give to the public that knowledge of our plans and purposes which it is their right to have, I submit this statement to which all or nearly all of our members would gladly subscribe.

The first question naturally is, "What is the purpose of the club?" This cannot be better expressed than by the second article of the constitution.

The object of the Club shall be to secure a reform of the present tariff; especially a reduction of the duties upon raw materials, and upon the necessities of life.

That is our definition of Tariff Reform, and we most certainly agree with the Journal correspondent that Tariff Reform, as we think of it, is not in any sense applicable to the Senate bill. As well might the abolitionists have accepted the Fugitive Slave Law. We believe that the manufacturing interests of our country would be materially helped by a reduction of the duties upon wool, flax, iron ore, coal, lumber, and some other articles; and we further contend that such reduction would just as surely, though perhaps not so quickly, bring greater prosperity to the industries producing the raw materials mentioned. In addition to this it seems to us that a substantial reduction can be made in the duties upon manufactures of iron and steel, wool, cotton, and various other articles of daily use without in any degree injuring our own manufacturers, and with the sure result of cheapening the cost of living to millions of our people. This is not the time for an argument; it is simply a statement. We do not call it Free Trade because it is not free trade. But suppose some measure embodying these changes should become law; suppose that under the influence of that law agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and commerce should prosper as they never have prospered before; suppose that the people should then decide by a large majority to make still further reductions;—there, there, there is the rub; that's the Free Trade Tartar that appears when you scratch the Tariff Reform Russian. But is it not plain that if the tariff reformers by dint of fallacious argument persuade the people to accept some "emasculating" tariff bill and that bill produces harm, that the evil will at once cure itself? The return to the present policy would be sure and prompt! In 1845 Sir Robert Peel in presenting to the Cabinet a proposition for a temporary suspension of the Corn Laws, at the same time expressed a doubt as to whether if once suspended, those restrictions upon the food supply of the nation could ever be restored. Have the high protectionists this same doubt?

Such being our position we invite all who sympathize with us to join the club. According to Article Two of the Constitution, any resident of Newton in sympathy with the object of the club, may become a member upon payment of one dollar.

Unless I much misapprehend the feeling of the executive committee and the members of the club, the spirit of the invitation above is broader than its letter. Every citizen of Newton interested in an honest, manly, and thorough discussion of the merits and faults of the present tariff, and who is willing to contribute money, time, and influence towards bettering it, is welcome among us. There are Free Traders in the club (i. e. I think there are), and there are Protectionists; there are manufacturers and laborers; there are Republicans and Democrats; there are "many men of many minds;" but upon one subject they agree, viz: That the tariff ought to be reformed and that the present is a good time to press the subject.

Our object is clear, the conditions of membership are plain; we do not think that the name of the club savors in any way of dishonesty. It remains only to give reasons why we have chosen this time for our work. Perhaps, as our critic rather quaintly says, it would be more "decorous" to study the subject first and find out what views are right. But amidst the somewhat conflicting testimony of the past and of the present we have found it difficult to determine the absolute right. It seemed wiser to "disseminate our views" than to wait for a revelation. But it is objected that the nation decided the matter last Fall—yes, but making all due allowance for corruption and violence, North and South, Democratic and Republican, the majority was rather small, and may not have represented fairly the sentiment of the country on the issue of Tariff Reform. But admitting that we have been defeated, shall we therefore accept it as final? Hardly a fair question to put to men who voted in 1856 for John C. Fremont and saw James Buchanan elected! Be the majority large or small, last year or next year, or for any time to come, so long as earnest men believe their views right, so long will they continue to urge their acceptance.

During the excitement of a political campaign, reason is too often clouded by party considerations. It is hoped that many, it is known that some, who were unwilling to discuss the matter fairly last October, are ready and glad to join with us now. The country may be tired of "tariff tinkering;" it did get very tired of "slavery tinkering;" but the agitation went on till the tinkers won. We hope to win, and to that end shall do all we can to keep the subject before the people. If the supporters of the principles represented by the Senate bill are in the right, they too will welcome a full discussion; and in 1890 and 1892 the voters will be better qualified to act intelligently. In conclusion we must disclaim the position of advocates of the Mills bill as the best measure that could be presented now. But it is so far superior to the substitute offered for it by the Finance Committee of the Senate, that I am very sure the Tariff Reform Club will gladly make an opportunity for the author of the letter in the Journal or for any other gentlemen to debate the subject publicly in Newton at any time.

C. HOWARD WILSON,
Sec'y of Newton Tariff Reform Club.

All persons having a Cough or any Pulmonary Disease may be relieved by Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s Cough Cure. 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

AID THE INDIANS.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY ONE TO DO SOMETHING.

Chance to help the Indians. Yes, a real chance for any one to do a little towards making the government more just and generous towards the Indians. How? Why?

Have you read Helen Hunt's "A Century of Dishonor," or "Ramona?" Have you read J. B. Harrison's "Studies on Indian Reservations" in 1889?

But even if you have not, you must know that the Indians have been robbed, cheated, and outraged by the government and its officials for more than one hundred years. And "we, the people" are to blame. A few disinterested and benevolent men, indignant at the wrong, and ashamed for themselves and the government, formed an Indian Rights Association, and for some years have worked patiently, courageously, and effectively. There now comes from them an appeal to which every one can respond.

The treatment of the Indians is determined very largely by the commissioner of Indian affairs. He may be incompetent, or unfit, or indifferent, and has frequently been all three. But last fall the President nominated and the Senate confirmed for this office, Mr. Obery, formerly one of the civil service commissioners. The friends of the Indians have been more than pleased at his management. His plans for the future, too, give promise of a wiser and nobler treatment of our savage wards. Competent for the position, interested in the work, determined to act always for the honor of the government and the welfare of the Indians, Mr. Obery should retain his position. But Mr. Obery is a Democrat, and doubtless hundreds of claimants are pressing for the position, all or nearly all of them utterly unfit for the office. We fail to see why a Democrat cannot be a good Commissioner. Even the appointment of a worthy successor would be a great harm. Owing his own appointment to party success, he would find it impossible not to apply the same rule to the appointment of his successor.

If you are really desirous of promoting the welfare of the Indians you can now serve them. Write to Mr. Harrison urging upon him the wisdom and justice of retaining Mr. Obery. Letters to Senators Dawes and Hoar, and to Representative Burnett, asking them to use their influence will help the good cause. Of one thing, do not doubt; the appeal will be heard and if the present object is not attained at least something has been done to strengthen the sentiment for justice to the wronged.

A petition to Mr. Harrison, asking him to give this matter his careful consideration on Saturday, Feb. 16, and Monday, Feb. 18, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. After you have sent your letter to Indianapolis or Washington, come to the GRAPHIC office and add your name to the list.

The following circular has been issued by Herbert Walsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association:

I ask your help in what seems to me to be the most important objective point toward which the Association should direct its efforts, namely: the retention of Mr. Obery as Indian Commissioner, under the incoming Administration. Mr. Obery in his brief term of service has done admirable work. He is honest, efficient, and thoroughly imbued with the reform idea. Every suggestion for the improvement of the Indians that this Association has submitted to him has received the fullest and fairest consideration, and in almost every case he has acted favorably in the matter. Mr. Obery's retention in his place, the old system of doing, unless General Harrison had decided upon a different policy, in which case he did not care to take any active step in the matter.

This is, in my judgment, a golden moment in which friends of the Indians, irrespective of party, should unite their efforts in favor of Mr. Obery's retention, and by so doing seek to secure the destruction of partisan rule in Indian affairs, and the adoption of the only basis upon which success in the great work of civilizing the Indians can ever be achieved. Such an opportunity for effecting an important result is not likely soon to occur again; for should Mr. Obery be dismissed in accordance with partisan precedent, even though General Harrison appoint an equally worthy man in his place, the old system of change and retaliation is likely to recur with each succeeding change in party administration.

Will you not yourself write to the President-elect, or to your representatives in the Senate and House, and induce influential Republican friends to do the same, advocating this course? In this way a sentiment in favor of justice and sound policy may be aroused, which will equal in power the clamor of spoils-men. Anything that you can do toward securing favorable comment from the Republican press in regard to this matter will be of great service. Action, to be effective, must be prompt.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT WALSH,
Cor. Secy. Indian Rights Assoc.

BOSTON'S TAX-PAYERS.

THE WEALTHY TAX-PAYERS OF BOSTON FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Boston Traveller of last week had an interesting article upon the tax-payers of Boston in 1838. The list then was made out of those who paid a tax of \$500 and upwards. The list of 1888 as compiled by the Boston Herald included those who paid \$500 and upwards. The list of 1838 includes the names of 114 corporations and individuals.

It may not be uninteresting to the Newton readers of the GRAPHIC to know who the largest tax-payers in 1838 were and the amount they paid. Peter C. Brooks, the son of Governor John Brooks, paid the largest tax, \$4,369.82. His real estate was valued at \$265,000 and his personal at \$150,000. He had a magnificent residence in Boston and a palatial seat in Medford;

next to him comes John Parker, a prominent East India merchant who lived on Beacon street, whose tax was \$3,350.44. Ebenezer Francis, at one time a hardware merchant, paid a tax of \$2,169.72. He owned valuable estates in Brookline, and had magnificent residences on Somerset street and Pemberton square. Patrick T. Jackson paid a tax of \$1,295.56. He was largely interested in the early growth of Lowell, and the principal mover in improving the Gardner Greene estate. For years he was treasurer of several manufacturing corporations. Jonathan Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, paid a tax of \$2,115.85. David Sears, who owned the splendid building on Beacon street, now the Somerset Club, and the father of the fifty associates, paid \$2,210.70. Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck, who owned the beautiful estate at the corner of Bowdoin and Cambridge streets, paid \$1,265.18. Robert S. Shaw, at one time regarded as at the head of mercantile affairs in Boston, paid \$1,215.20; at that time he occupied one of the elegant stone front buildings facing Bowdoin square. John P. Thorndike, a wealthy merchant on Central wharf, and who built the fire proof dwelling house, corner Beacon and Joy streets, now Hotel Tudor, paid \$1,134.84. Edward Tuckerman, at one time the leading hardware dealer and importer of Boston, who lived on Beacon street, paid \$1,404.34. John Wells, at one time a noted banker who occupied an elegant residence on Summer street, paid \$1,095.25. John D. Williams, the great wine merchant whose home and grounds on Washington street were where the Cathedral now stands, paid \$2,286.10. Thomas L. Winthrop, at one time Lieutenant Governor of the state and father of Robert C., paid \$1,463.14. Ebenezer T. Andrews, a noted book seller and publisher sixty years ago, who lived on Winter street and had a summer residence in Dorchester, paid \$1,119.16. Samuel Appleton, who was largely connected with manufactures, paid \$1,260.28. William Appleton, a prominent merchant, paid \$1,223.04. William Bondman, merchant on Indian wharf, paid \$1,036.84. Bryant & Sturges, the celebrated north west coast traders and China merchants paid \$1,347.50. Henry Codman, lawyer, paid \$1,390.50. B. W. Crowningshield, the most erratic man of his day, and who lived in the old Hinchley mansion, corner Somerset street and Beacon street, now part of the Congregational Home, paid \$1,571.92. Samuel Hammond, a successful merchant, and who owned large property in Merchants Row, Union and Avon streets, paid \$1,079.96. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., at this time the Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds was a partner, was then the leading dry goods commission firm in Boston, paid \$1,617.00.

The above names were all the names of individuals who fifty years ago paid a tax of over \$1,000.00. The amounts seem insignificant as compared with those paid in 1888. The city of Newton is far ahead of what Boston was then, the total tax levy for Boston and Suffolk county being only \$460,000, and the rate per thousand only \$9.80.

There is another singular fact in this connection; no individual in the list of 1838 appears in the list of 1888, and the names of the heaviest tax payers in Boston to-day were not known to business or fame in 1838. On the other hand, Boston & Worcester railroad company, the only railroad corporation taxed in Boston in 1838, paid a tax of \$1,033.90; in 1888 the Boston & Albany railroad corporation representing the corporation of 1838, pays a tax levy of \$102,000, or nearly one quarter of the total tax levy of Boston in 1838. WARREN

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Arthur Hudson's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kline's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Lougee's Vitalizing Compound is the Radical Cure for Scrofula, Blood-poisoning, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Dropsy. All druggists keep it.

For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples.—I tried some of the many remedies without any relief. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, 1st Division New York Appraisers' Office.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Melior, Druggist, Worcester, Mass. 16 2t

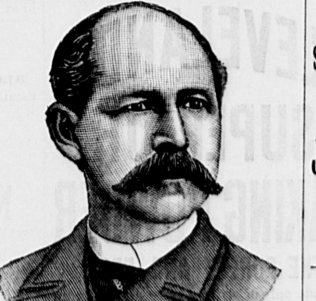
Your Best Friend.

"Why is your nose your best friend? Because it will run for you until it drops." My nose appeared to develop just that kind of friendship for me a few weeks ago. A change in the air brought on a severe attack of influenza; my eyes were inflamed and my head ached in constant use. I applied to my druggist for advice. He recommended Ingall's Antrax and Lung Specific. I tried a bottle and liked it well that I shall never again be without it.

A Narrow Escape.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a friend. "I was out for my bed for a year and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I began using Kemp's Balm for the Throat and Lungs. Here I am, sound and hearty." You will find it for sale by all druggists. Price 50c. and \$1. Sample Bottle Free.

Any dealer who has the W. L. Douglas shoe without a price and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his \$2.00 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$2.50 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. 14 2t
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
FOR SALE BY
J. J. O'NEILL, 355 Centre St., Newton.
GEO. E. BARROWS, Newton Centre.

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TAILORS & IMPORTERS,

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We have obtained the services of MR. J. W. KNOWLES, of Newtonville, a Cutter of high standing.

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J. H. BEAN, Dorchester

BOOTS AND SHOES
GREAT MARK DOWN.

ESSEX BOOT & SHOE CO.
28 Essex St., Boston.

Ladies' Kid Button \$1.85 former price, \$2.50
Ladies' St. Goat Button, \$1.75 former price, 2.25
Ladies' Footbills, 20c. former price, 25c
Gents' Button Bal. & Cong. \$2.50, regular \$3 shoe

Leslie F. Keene, Proprietor.

Francis Murdock & Co.

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods,

Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings.

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,
RUGS, TRUNKS,

TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

Agents for the American Steam Laundry Co.

Bacon's New Block, Newton.

T. F. GLENNAN.

Carriage Trimming & Harness

MAKING.
BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.
Washington Street, Newton.

Newton and Watertown

Gas Light Company.

All orders for Gas and Electric Light left at their office, 421 Centre street, Newton, will receive prompt attention.

TELEPHONE 78-2.

West Newton Savings Bank

Incorporated 1887.
West Newton, Mass.

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, President.
JAMES H. SICKERSON, Treasurer.
ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Trustees—Austin R. Mitchell, Benj. F. Houghton, Dwight Chester, Edward L. Pickard, Preston C. Bridgman, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett, Alfred L. Barbour, Edward W. Cate, Adams R. Tolman, C. F. Eddy, Lyman K. Paine.

Committee of Investment—Austin R. Mitchell, Edward L. Pickard, Dwight Chester, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett.

Open for business daily, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Deposits will commence drawing interest on the first days of January, April, July and October.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

NEWTON OFFICE:
Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received at 10 a. m. Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

NEWTON LAUNDRY

J. FRED RICHARDSON.
Thornton (formerly School) St., near Washington St., Newton.

Best and Most Modern Improved Facilities for Laundering by Steam.

Without injury to clothing of any description. Send postal and team will call for and deliver work.

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Slate, Copper, Tin and Gravel

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BOSTON.

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A. G. TUPPER

Carpenter and Builder.

Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Get Your Lunch at

F. M. PHILLIPS'

DINING ROOMS,

16 North Market St.,

And 16 Clinton Street, Boston.

Newton Directory.

The Newton Directory is now nearly ready for the press, and will appear in enlarged form, in consequence of the important House directory, arranged numerically by streets, which will make it far more valuable than any directory heretofore published.

The house numbers, which also appear for the first time, with the street directory, will make a much larger book than usual, and the first of January business changes in Boston will be included. Published by

Drew, Allis & Co.,

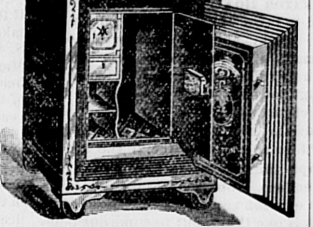
Worcester, Mass.

Every resident of Newton will need a copy this year.

E. C. MORRIS' & CO'S

SAFES

ALWAYS PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS.



Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. fire. Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888
Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co's safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 23rd inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened, to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition, with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as I could legible as when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I should I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,
(Sgn.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.
P. S. Dec. 29,—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.
Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of your large make of safes in our Woburn, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 23, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,
(Sgn.) F. W. & I. M. Monroe.
Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen, On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The situation of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,
J. M. Cropley & Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

E. C. MORRIS & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN S. SUMNER,

DEALER IN—

FURNACES, RANGES

AND STOVES.

The Magee Boston Heater furnace has no equal, the Magee Mystic Range with its patent grate makes one of the most perfect ranges ever invented. The Mistletoe Parlor Stove is one of the prettiest ever put on the market and its working is superior to all others.

Repair pieces of all patterns furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

Centre St., Newton.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscription are

Comfortable, Serviceable and Stylish.

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with greater promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50.

Very Best Plain shirts, \$2.00

Finest Dress Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$2.25.

If not convenient to call at my office will meet customers at any place in Newton or Boston.

E. B. Blackwell,

43 THORNTON STREET.

THE

Photographer!

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Newton, Mass.

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The Graphic

JOB-OFFICE,

285 Washington Street.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

285 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON, MASS.

Subscription for one year, \$2.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
By mail free of Postage.

Entered as second class matter.

All money sent at the sender's risk. All checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in the Newtons, and at the Boston & Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

REMOVE THE ALMSHOUSE

The petition presented to the city council by the residents and property owners of Waban deserves immediate and serious attention. A good deal of money has recently been invested in that locality, several handsome residences have been built, and if the almshouse is removed, the property owners are confident that the district will be immediately built upon, and a very desirable class of residents will be attracted there.

The city ought to pursue a liberal and wide-awake policy, and favor everything that will tend to the growth and prosperity of Newton, especially when as in this case no outlay of money is required. The question of removing the almshouse to some more secluded site is not a new one; it has been investigated by several committees of the city government, who acknowledged the advisability of a change, and have looked over various locations, which were healthy and well-adapted for a city farm, but where the land was not valued at one quarter of that of the present farm.

In its present location there is no question but that the almshouse is more or less of an injury to the development of Waban. Many people have a prejudice, it may be an unreasonable one, against buying property in the vicinity of an almshouse, and this may as well be recognized by the city authorities. By selling only a very small portion of the farm, enough money could be raised to pay for a farm in another locality and pay all the expenses of removal. The land that would remain would rapidly appreciate in value and it might be worth while for the city to retain it for a few years.

Anyone who will take the trouble to visit the locality will be surprised at the improvements made there within a year, and there is every prospect that Waban would show a remarkable growth even within a year, if the city encourages the property owners. As every one concedes the wisdom of removing the almshouse, the work might as well be done at once, as to wait another four or five years, and thus perhaps prevent the addition of a large sum to the valuation of the city. The land there is now held by wide-awake men, who are ready to make the village one of the most attractive ones in the city, and they should be encouraged to go ahead. If they should become discouraged the land might fall into less enterprising hands and all improvements blocked for a score or more years. The two committees, to whom the petition has been referred, should endeavor to make a report as early as possible, so that it can be acted upon in the early spring or summer at the farthest.

The Boston Journal is making a praiseworthy crusade against the use of money in our State elections, and it will have the sympathy of all who believe in purity of elections. Fortunately we have not reached the condition of many other States, when the offices are auctioned off to the highest bidder, and so far the money used has in most cases failed to secure its purpose. Some people think that the Journal's articles are directed against Governor Ames, but as in the last campaign he was the favorite of the people and was opposed by the politicians, and money in goodly sums is said to have been used to defeat him, the Journal can not of course refer to the Governor. But the money campaign for the nomination came so near being a success the last time, that it will be well to put a stop to such proceedings, and to make the use of money so odious that it will always defeat a candidate. As far as our United States senators are concerned, they are neither of them rich men, and money had nothing to do with their election, as it has with Senators from many other States, both in the West and right here in New England. There is no reason why rich men should not aspire to office, but it should be because of some other reason than that they are rich enough to pay for the honor. Those who know everything say that the Journal's course is the first move in favor of Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, who has made an admirable official, and would make an admirable governor.

The secretary of the Newton Tariff Reform Club explains its purposes in another column and invites those interested to join. People are by no means separated on this question by political lines, but they can be roughly divided into four classes: extreme protectionists,

moderate protectionists, tariff reformers and free traders. During the last campaign it was popular to recognize only the first and last of these four classes, and to style every one who did not believe in prohibitory duties a free trader, probably on the principle of *facile descensus Avernus*. Such a misuse of words is only tolerable in a campaign, however, and it is probable that any bills that can pass the next Congress will have to lie midway between the two extremes, as that is the sentiment held by the great majority of the voters of both parties, who are not financially directly interested in the tariff.

The friends of the Indians are making a praiseworthy effort to secure the retention in office of Commissioner Oberly, who has shown evidence of an enlightened and civilized spirit in dealing with the Indians. It is not so easy to get even a respectable good Indian Commissioner, as our past history abundantly shows. Unfortunately Mr. Oberly is a democrat, which appears to be the only thing against him, and a vigorous campaign is being made to secure his retention. A correspondent in another column urges all who are interested in redeeming our Indian policy from the scandals that have long disgraced it, to write to President elect Harrison, to Senator Hoar and Senator Dawes, and to Congressman Burnett, to urge Mr. Oberly's reappointment, and also to sign a petition which will be at the GRAPHIC office on Saturday and Monday, for signatures. It is worth while to make an effort for better things.

SENATOR HOAR has taken a decided stand in favor of civil service reform the past week, and Congressman Lodge has made a strong speech against the "improper use of money at elections," saying that one party has sinned in this respect just as much as the other. Massachusetts representatives will regain their former high prestige, if the worthy example thus set is followed by the other members from this State. To condemn election and political abuses in the South is one thing, but to come out boldly against those committed at home is another, and both Senator Hoar and Mr. Lodge have had abundant opportunity to become informed of the evils against which they protest.

Waltham does not seem to be especially happy under its one board system, as they are now trying to secure a change in the city charter, to allow the election of aldermen at large, in order to put a check on an undue consideration by the ward-elected members of their constituency. The Waltham Tribune says that "the anti-friction board is altogether too frictionless," and that seems to cover the whole objection to the one board system.

The Boston Herald again proved its title to being the leading paper of Boston by its magnificent twenty-four page edition of last Sunday. It was crowded full of special articles, many of them illustrated, besides the usual full assortment of news from all parts of the world. As Mr. Haskell says, it is impossible for a man to read any of the large daily papers through in these days, but every one can find something of special interest to himself in such a paper as the Herald.

Mr. E. B. Haskell read a very instructive paper before the Massachusetts State Press Association, Tuesday, on "The Modern Newspaper." It was full of valuable suggestions and gave some idea of the liberal policy under which the Boston Herald has achieved its almost phenomenal success. The State Association has not held so interesting an annual meeting in years as the one at the Vendome this week.

SECRETARY DICKINSON recommends an amendment of the school law by the insertion, after the clause about furnishing the means of education, of the words "as determined by the school committee." That would seem to do away with the present defect of the law, and give the school committee some control over private schools.

Our phenomenal winter weather has ended and we now seem likely to have the proverbial six weeks sleighing in March. All fears of an ice famine have vanished, and the ice houses are rapidly being filled with a fine quality of ice of the average thickness.

For the Hospital.

Mr. George S. Bulens, treasurer of the Newton Cottage Hospital, has received the following letter, together with a check for \$106.04, which handsome sum was the net proceeds of the Amateur Theatricals given at Newton Centre last week: The letter is as follows,

Boston, 2, 14, 89.
Newton Cottage Hospital, Geo. S. Bulens, Esq., Treasurer.

Dear Sir:—I hand you herewith, the net proceeds of Amateur Theatrical Entertainment given at Newton Centre, Feb. 7, 89, viz: \$106.04.

We would suggest that this be put towards an ambulance fund but leave the matter to the disposal of Hospital Committee.

Yours very respectfully,
W. B. PETERS, Manager.

Prize Drill.

The semi-annual prize drill of the High school battalion will be held next week Friday, in Eliot Hall, at 2 p. m. The American Watch Company Band's full orchestra has been engaged, and there will be a fine program of music, in addition to the drill, which is expected to be a very interesting one, as the battalion is in very fine shape this year, and has profited greatly under the capable instruction of Mayor Benyon. There is always a large attendance at these drills, and this year will probably be no exception.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Prohibitory Amendment—Our Provincial Neighbors—That Special Election—Some Seekers for Office.

From Our Special Correspondent:

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

I have read with a great degree of interest what the Boston Herald of Tuesday characterized as "Senator Hoar's Reprimand." I give the capitals.

Well; I have known George Frisbie Hoar, boy and man, for nearly fifty years. I knew Ebenezer Rockwood before Frisbie had got into words of two syllables, and I knew Sam Hoar of Concord before the brothers knew what his reputation was as the leader of the Middlesex bar; in the old days when Concord Jail and Concord Court House and Bigelow's tavern and the little building with the sign over the one door, "Samuel Hoar's Office" was in existence; and when old Dr. Bartlett was the physician and old Parson Ripley almost went to sleep over his sermons, and when Paul and Abel Brown were in existence and Deacon White kept the store facing the square and Col. Shattuck was his best man; when Bill Whiting and John Moore went to the academy and before Ralph Waldo Emerson took possession of the 'Mansie' nearly opposite the old road to Bedford.

But this is the first time that George Frisbie and I have agreed. I refer to my letter of last week and then ask you to give what "Mr. Hoar says":

"The two-thirds vote, the delay for two successive years, the publication, the yeas and nays, all which must precede the duty or the right of the General Court to submit this proposition to the people, indicate a constitutional purpose which every member is bound by his oath to respect and obey, and of which a submission to the people without regard to the member's own judgment is a clear and gross violation."

Nothing could be more clear. Probably if the vote on the amendment had been taken some time before the election of U. S. Senator for the six years succeeding March 4th next, Senator Hoar would have held his peace. Senator Hoar is now out of the race. He is good for the next six years, and yet he has a lingering regard for the party which he feels must be wiped out of existence before the termination of his next Senatorial term. Senator Hoar can now speak with freedom, and he does say in the most emphatic terms that the Republican members of the legislature voted against their consciences and their judgment, and thus violated their oaths of office.

OUR PROVINCIAL NEIGHBORS.

Fifty years ago last Monday the first act was perpetrated which led up to the famous Aroostook war and culminating in the Webster-Ashburton treaty upon the northern boundary question. Probably there is not one in a thousand who remembers this imbrolio, or the seizure of the Caroline which led to that patched up and one-sided treaty known as the Ashburton treaty and which has kept alive all the subsequent troubles between the United States and the Provinces. I call it a patched up treaty—it was because there was neither heart nor interest on either side. Had the statesmen of that day foreseen what was to follow, their diplomacy would not have smacked so much of the wine cup.

The difficulty, however, went far back than this, when the treaty of Ghent was under consideration the representative of the United States should have insisted upon the surrendering of all the territory on the North American continent to the United States, and there is no doubt that England would have gladly yielded the point then, for the remaining Provinces here were a large tax on the parent government.

I am by no means a friend of James G. Blaine beyond paying him the respect that should be paid to every able man. Still I am Blaine up to the handle when our foreign policy is at issue, and I believe him to be right. This hesitating policy on the part of our government; this undue deference to foreign powers who don't care a straw for us, is fatal. The people of the Provinces want to be united to the Federal Government but they do not want to take the initiative, and England would no doubt like to be relieved of an incumbrance which promises, before many years, to entangle the home government in financial responsibilities which it will be ill-able to liquidate, and therefore I hope the foreign policy of this country will be confided to James G. Blaine. You may call him unscrupulous and ambitious, but the interests of the country will never suffer at his hands.

ELECTION DAY ORDERS.

Not one man in a thousand knew that Tuesday, February 12, was assigned by the Mayor of Boston to hold a special election for a member of the common council. The scenes all along the principal thoroughfares where bars and saloons are licensed was ludicrous in the extreme. One after another of the extreme thirsty applied at an early hour. "Closed" was what met their eye. But at 11 o'clock when the brokers, the bankers, the merchants and the men of leisure approached their favorite resort to get a "nip" and found them closed, the curses were emphatic. It does seem as though a law might be passed which will exempt the closing of saloons on such occasions as a mere petty local election.

A wag in Boston who had been deprived of his 11 o'clock nip on Tuesday remarked: "I don't suppose that there were a hundred people in Boston who cared a centimental about the death of the late lamented Charles J. Brooks, member of the council from Ward 10; but this I do know, that the whole city went into mourning on February 12th, for the result which followed his lamentable and untimely death."

IN THE DOLDRUMS.

If the Washington dispatch to the Boston Herald, published Tuesday, is to be relied upon, the policy of the Administration after March 4 will be to retain in office all principal men who have not proved themselves "offensive partisans," till the term of their office has expired. This is in strict accordance with the platform adopted at the Chicago convention and applies particularly to the latitude of Massachusetts. Leverett Saltonstall will therefore retain his office as collector of the port up to next December, he relieving Col. Roland Worthington, appointed by President Arthur. The same rule, I am told, will apply all round the circle.

If this proves to be the fact, there must be an awful wailing in the camp of expectant appointees and they are, as I read this article, in the doldrums. Beards is

pass, no doubt, Charles Noyes is *pass* and, no doubt, so is General John L. Swift. I never expected there was a chance for Beard after his defeat in the election for Congress. As to Charles J. Noyes and General John L. Swift, I have heard various expressions of opinion. The most emphatic have been those which characterize Noyes as having betrayed his party for personal aggrandizement and Swift as being open to the highest bid. When the national committee employed Swift and Noyes to stump the western states they paid both liberally and here they considered their indebtedness ended. The bills have been receipted in full and neither now have any claim upon the party. I have no fear of the future for Beard because he can turn his hand to anything; nor do I fear for Noyes, because he has his profession to fall back upon; but for poor Swift who had so fondly hugged that sinecure \$3000 berth in the Custom House "only to sign your name you know," I have grave doubts. As an editorial paragraphist, since he was turned out of office, he has proved a decided failure and if the prohibitory amendment does become a law by the vote of the people his occupation is entirely gone.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Beverly Farms case is still in the hands of the committee. A noticeable feature this year is the absence of leading counsel on the part of the petitioners. Fred Williams is conducting the case alone and is relying upon the good sense of the committee and the legislature and the justice of his cause. This is as it should be. For two years the Green Room was crowded in order to hear distinguished counsel and it cost money. All that could be possibly said for or against was embodied in the hearings of these two years. The counsel exhausted everything and the printed reports are sufficient guidance for this year's committee. Ex-Governor Robinson appears again this year for old Beverly but he poses merely as a cross-examining lawyer. His argument of last year if he attempts to repeat it this year will have lost all its snap. It will be like a duplicate kiss between two lovers, the aroma of the whole thing being in the one first given. Williams is wise and the Beverly Farms people are wise in not making another display. Proving the negative they leave to their opponent. It is the general opinion throughout the two branches that Beverly Farms "is to be."

The petition of the Boston & Albany railroad corporation for permission to increase its capital stock has raised a rumpus in the lower branch as it was supposed it would. The Boston and Albany and the old Western never did stand in good odor in the House. Why? No one can give a reasonable answer. It is a mighty corporation, really, the first child of the Commonwealth's bounty. It is an arrogant corporation and its present directors is not calculated to harmonize the public interest or yield to any proper public demand. Still it controls the state-to-day as it did under the supreme control of Chester W. Chapin. I am democrat enough to kick against this huge assumption of a money power. Still I am citizen enough to know that in its way the Boston & Albany railroad corporation is doing a good work for the state of Massachusetts and the city of Boston and this matter of increasing their capital stock ten millions in order to own its property can have no particular interest to the people at large and, in fact, it is none of the people's business as long as their wants are supplied. The debate on the special assignment next Tuesday will draw out all the crude talent of the lower branch.

MARRIED.

BURKE-MALONEY—At Newton, Feb. 7, by Rev. M. Dolan, Dennis Burke of Boston and Julia A. Maloney of Newton.
RYAN-HESSIAN—At Newton, Feb. 7, by Rev. M. Dolan, Michael G. Ryan and Mary A. Hessian, both of Newton.
ROONEY-EGLESTON—At Newton, Feb. 7, by Rev. M. Dolan, Martin J. Rooney of Watertown and Maggie Eggleston of Newton.
WYCKS-REAGAN—At West Newton, Feb. 12, by Rev. J. A. Barrett, John O'Donnell and Kate Reagan, both of Newton.
DRISCOLL-LATIN—At Newton, Feb. 12, by Rev. J. F. Gillette, John Driscoll of Watertown and Maria Latin of Newton.
MURPHY-KILLY—At Newton, Feb. 12, by Rev. J. F. Gillette, Andrew Murphy and Bridget Kelly, both of Newton.

DIED.

PECK—At Newton Centre, Feb. 8, John A. Peck, aged 61 years, 11 mos., 16 days.
ELDER—At West Newton, Feb. 6, George G. Elder, aged 78 yrs., 19 days.
RYAN—At West Newton, Feb. 8, Margaret, daughter of Michael Ryan, aged 23 yrs., 3 days.
FOLEY—At Newton Centre, Feb. 9, Delia A., wife of Daniel G. Foley, aged 26 years.
MARRIS—At Newton, Feb. 10, Abby E., widow of Thomas H. C. Barstow, aged 76 yrs., 2 months, 4 days.
MCKENNA—At Newton Centre, Feb. 12, Julia McKenna, aged 24 yrs., 2 mos.
RAY—At Newtonville, Feb. 10, Eliza C., widow of Edwin Ray, aged 68 yrs., 9 mos., 14 days.
KALLOCK—At Auburndale, Feb. 10, Clarence C., son of Frederick L. Kallock, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 6 days.
WARE—At Auburndale, Feb. 11, Caroline, widow of Eliza S. Ware, aged 76 yrs., 8 mos., 6 days.
WOOD—At River side, Feb. 12, James D. Wood, aged 40 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days.
BRIDGES—At Somerville, Feb. 6, Alfred Bridges of Newtonville, aged 76 yrs., 6 mos.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight. CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

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Charles F. Rand.

REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE. MORTGAGES.

While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plat of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equi-distant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Railroad.

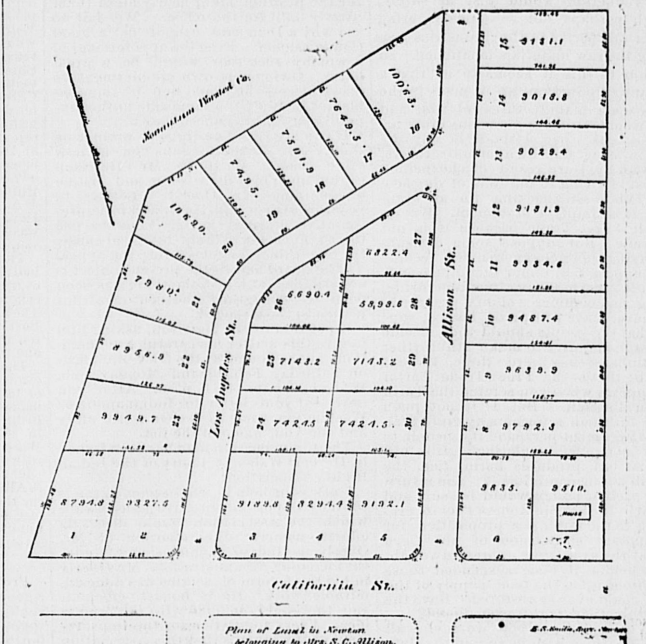
I quote verbatim:

"We have seen the land, and, behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land."

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!!"



"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of
CHARLES F. RAND,
417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton
Telephone 28-3, Newton.
P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—A capable, neat girl; one that can cook. Apply to Col. E. H. Haskell, corner Beacon street, Crescent Avenue. 19

SEAMSTRESS—Miss E. L. Goodwin, Brooks Avenue, Newtonville, will take in plain sewing and buttonholing, or go out by the day. Call at house of address 489, Newtonville. 192

WANTED—By refined Protestant lady, a situation as seamstress in a family. Would be willing to assist in care of children, or do chamber work. Address Miss L. A. Conary, 17 High St., Waltham, Mass. 191

LOST—A black, bear skin glove, while driving from Newton, through Brighton to Brookline. Return to Officer Henthorne, Newton, and get reward. 191

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton. 18

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

TO LET—In West Newton, near depot on hill side of railroad, a tenement of 6 rooms, \$15 per month, also apartment of 7 rooms, \$25 per month. Apply to C. F. Tuttle, Hunter St., or at office, 113 Devonshire St., Boston. 5

MORTGAGE FOR SALE.

\$7,000 at 6 per cent. on a good piece of Real Estate in Auburndale.

Address "R,"

Item Office, Lynn, Mass. 172

New Quincy Market.

111 Kneeland St.,

Near B. & A. Depot, Boston. Branch of the Wholesale Beef House, 15 So. Market St., and Brighton Abattoir.

35 Per Cent. Saved

ON

ALL - MEATS.

As I slaughter my own stock I am enabled to guarantee all meats fresh and of the best quality, and to retail them at wholesale prices. Roast Beef 6 to 10 cents, Sirloin Steak 20 cents, Forequarters Lamb, 7 to 9 cents, Hindquarters Lamb 10 to 12 cents, Fresh Pork, 10 cents, Corned Beef, 5 to 10 cents; and other meats in proportion. Wholesale prices, Rumps, Loins or Short Ribs, 10 to 12 cents; Chucks, 9 to 12 to 6 1/2 cents.

A. GUNSENHEISER.
NEW QUINCY MARKET,
111 Kneeland St. Telephone 2672. 164

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And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY. If you do not know your number enclose a postal card, addressed with your name and street to the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return it with your correct number. You can get the best

Bronze Metal Nickled Plated
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Insurance placed in reliable companies allow est rates.

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roberts are visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

—Mr. Albert Phipps is much improved in health, and is recovering from his recent severe illness.

—A party of about fifty high school pupils will attend the Harvard concert next Wednesday evening.

—Mr. H. F. Ross was among the guests at the dinner of the Shoe and Leather Exchange last week.

—Mrs. Gertrude H. Dickinson has been seriously ill, but is regaining her accustomed good health.

—Edward A. Green of Company D, Newton High School battalion, has been elected corporal to fill a vacancy.

—Many friends of Gen. Tilton here and elsewhere will be gratified to learn that his condition is much improved.

—Mr. C. P. Harkins will be one of the large party of American pilgrims who are to make a tour to the Holy Land.

—S. K. Billings injured his right hand and sprained his left hand in falling from a ladder while at work a few days ago.

—The public declamation exercises of the class of '89 will be held in the high school building, Monday morning, commencing at 11:30 o'clock.

—Rev. G. S. Butters was one of the speakers at the series of religious services which have been held in the Auburndale Methodist church this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burnham, who have been visiting their parents here for a few days, returned to their home in South Natick Wednesday afternoon.

—While Brown's paper wagon was passing by Beal's Block, Monday, the horse slipped and fell, regaining his feet quickly, but breaking a shaft as a result of the accident.

—The death of Col. Wm. H. Rumery removes a most excellent gentleman from our midst, a man whose unostentatious character was extended to many who were in distress and need.

—There will be services in the Universalist church next Sunday evening, Feb. 17, at 7:30 p. m., at Roxbury, will preach. Subject, Christ's Interpretation of a Life. Strangers welcome.

—The sale and supper at the Congregational church last evening was quite a success and the proceeds realized will go towards swelling the new church fund. The usual social features were enjoyed.

—The prize squad of the Newton High School Battalion, consisting of 10 men from each company, together with the markers, has been selected and will engage in the competitive midwinter drill for the Fulsler medal.

—Mr. Gaudet reports the sales for the Harvard Glee and Banjo Club's concert in Eliot Hall next Wednesday evening to have been large, promising a large delegation from Newtonville. Apparently the plan to hear these fine organizations is being appreciated.

—The B. & A. R. R. has made it convenient to go to the Harvard concert in Eliot hall on the Newtonville and Auburndale, West Newton, Newtonville and Newton, the express due at Newtonville at 7:28 p. m.

—Mr. John Beal has opened a fish market in Beal's Block. He has a very neat store with all necessary fixtures and will keep a usual variety of goods sold in similar markets. In the rear of the store a neat room has been fitted up where the oyster bench will be located.

—The ice is about eight inches thick on Ballough's pond. Harvard's men have been engaged this week in cutting and the ice houses are receiving a large stock for the summer season, although the pond will not yield as much as in previous years.

—The Elmont Male Quartet will give a concert in the Universalist church next Wednesday evening, March 6, assisted by Miss Katherine M. Lincoln, soprano; Miss Mattie M. Kyle, contralto; Miss Gertrude E. Kelly, violinist; Mr. T. E. Sturges, humorist; Mr. A. M. Allison, pianist.

—There was a narrow escape from a bad smash up at the crossing above the engine house last Friday when a double team was crossing the tracks just as the 133 passenger train went by. The driver kept on pulling his horses to one side clearing the inward track just as the engine went dashing by.

—The driver of "The Standard Lamp" wagon met with a peculiar accident here last Saturday on Washington street. His horse fell down in front of Gaudet's store and the driver in attempting to jump from the wagon fell behind the heels of the horse. The animal stood still, making no attempt to run, thus probably averting a serious accident.

—The carpets in the Methodist church have been sent to Mr. Simon A. White, to be cleaned and renovated while the church is undergoing repairs. Mr. C. P. Harkins, who were wet down and filled with mud and smoke at the recent fire in his house have also been sent to Mr. White's establishment to be cleaned.

—Mr. H. F. Ross is building a fine bowling alley in the basement of the Newton Club-house and the members will soon have an opportunity of developing their muscles in rolling a string. Bowling will undoubtedly prove a popular amusement and somebody will be kept busy in setting up pins only to be knocked down. The services of an auctioneer are not necessarily required.

—There will be a sociable and musicale at the rooms of the Newton Outing club, in Central block to-morrow (Saturday) evening. A fine program of vocal and instrumental music may be anticipated and a collection will also be among the agreeable features of the occasion. The members will be made acquainted with the plans and arrangements for the proposed pool and whist tournament which promises to be an interesting one. Several silver badges will be competed for.

—The drama, "Among the Breakers," was given by the Gaudet Literary Union at the Universalist church parlors, Wednesday evening. The play was well staged, the costumes were appropriate and well selected and the characters were on the whole well sustained. The following gives the cast: David Murray, keeper of Fairport Light; Mr. Henry P. Dearborn; Larry Irvine, his assistant; Mr. W. Henry Cotnam; Hon. Bruce Hunter; Mr. Frank M. Whipple; Clarence Hunter, his ward; Mr. Edwin S. George; Peter Paraphragh, Mr. Henry P. Pinkham; Send, a colored servant; Mr. W. B. Covell; Minnie Dore, Hunter's niece; Miss M. E. Davis; Bess Starbright; Miss Maud A. Lewis; "Mother Carey," a reputed fortune teller; Miss Fannie Lane; Fiddle Bean, an Irish girl; Miss Lucilla Adamsworth. It is perhaps unnecessary to make comparisons as to individual merit, the performance was very smooth and even or an amateur performance, the principal characters were brought out in a manner worthy of the highest commendation.

—A number of friends and neighbors assembled at the B. & A. station in Newtonville on the night of the 11th inst., to proceed together to the residence of E. W. Bailey on Cabot street, there to surprise him and to present himself and wife with a number of beautiful and appropriate gifts, it being their crystal wedding. A very enjoyable evening was passed in card playing, music and conversation, and all having partaken of a beautiful collation, departed at a late hour, with good wishes for many long and happy years of wedded life in the future as in the past. Among those present were noted, Mr. C. A. Cunningham and wife, Mr. Samuel Spear and wife, Mr. John Grant of Nevada street, with wife and daughter, and Mrs. Burnes, Mrs. G. Wadleigh and daughter, J. T. Bailey and wife, Mr. Chandler

Seaver, Jr., of West Newton, Miss Nettleton, Miss Susie Bennett of Boston, Mr. H. B. Bailey and wife, of Mt. Wollaston, C. G. Bowditch, Coffin, Henry, Hunt, Henry Crafts, Charles Cabot, G. H. Crocker, Jr., and wife and Mr. Langley of West Newton. The presentation speech was to have been being by Winfield S. Sloane, but being unavoidably detained by press of work, Mr. H. Hunt very acceptably filled the bill. On the whole, it was an occasion long to be remembered.

—The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Danforth, former pastor of the Congregational church at Newtonville, will be grieved on reading the following, as published in the Congregationalist. "The resignation of Rev. J. R. Danforth, D. D., of Philadelphia, enforced by continued ill health, is a national loss to the Congregational pulpit. The Central church has now a membership of 500, and is a power in the community. To Mr. Danforth's efforts are due very largely the extinguishment of the church debt, the introduction of a fine organ, and the change whereby church membership is now a prerequisite to membership in the society. Though he appears to be the casual observer to be well, and his mind is clear, yet hard and continuous thought brings to the surface a recurrence of his head with which he was first attacked a year since; and it added to the general disappointment that he could not present his resignation in person. He has no plans for the future, & a committee has been appointed to secure a pastor, but the pulpit probably will not be opened to candidates, it being felt that there is a better way to fill the vacancy."

DEATH OF COL. W. H. RUMERY.

A GALLANT SOLDIER AND RESPECTED CITIZEN.

Colonel William H. Rumery died at Gainesville, Fla., Tuesday morning. He resided in Newtonville, and went to Florida about four weeks ago, having been in comparatively poor health, the result of an attack of pneumonia from which he had recovered only a few weeks before leaving home.

The deceased was born in Effingham, N. H., Nov. 15, 1825, and came to Boston in 1848, where he learned his trade as a mason, working in the employ of the late W. H. Bray, with whom he afterward became associated in business. After the death of Mr. Bray he continued the business, and became one of the most successful and well known builders of Boston. When the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and went to the front, returning home some few months later in the capacity of a recruiting officer. About three months later he again went to the front, enlisting as a private in the 2d Massachusetts cavalry. He served under Gen. Sheridan in the important engagements participated in by the army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself by valiant services. He was rapidly promoted, and was appointed colonel of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry some little time before the close of the war.

Upon returning from the fields of strife the deceased again resumed his former business relations, and continued business until about four years ago. During this latter period he had built numerous buildings, including the Odd Fellows' building, on the corner of Berkeley and Tremont streets, Boston, the extensive works at Commercial point, Mechanics' building, Huntington avenue, and the Boston & Albany passenger depot on Kneeland street. He had been a resident of Boston about 35 years, where he had been prominent in numerous organizations. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a life member of Columbian lodge, P. & A. M., and a life member of the Charitable Mechanics' Association. He was also a member of Commonwealth lodge, I. O. O. F., Boston encampment, I. O. O. F., and was appointed colonel of the first regiment of Odd Fellows organized under the uniform branch of the order. He had been a past grand of Commonwealth lodge and a past chief patriarch of Boston encampment. He had also been prominent in the old fire department of Boston and served as captain of the fire extinguisher No. 5, a famous old Boston hand tub.

He came to Newtonville to reside about five years ago and joined the Methodist church. Personally, he was a man of excellent character, a loving husband and father, and a charitable and respected citizen. He was beloved by a very wide circle of people, and his loss will be sincerely mourned.

WEST NEWTON.

—Rev. Mr. Jaynes has arrived from his missionary work at Duluth, Minn.

—The 5th of the "Wednesday Nights" Germans take place at City Hall, Feb. 20th.

—The West Newton Athletic club will give a concert in Nickerson's Hall, Thursday evening next.

—Mr. Joseph Commons is recovering from his sickness, and will be able soon to resume his usual duties.

—Rev. Albert Gooding of Portsmouth, N. H., delivered an interesting discourse in the Unitarian church last Sunday morning.

—Mr. Harry Whittlesey will look after the estate of the late George Allen for the present owners, who have moved away from this city.

—The Congregational club will meet next Monday evening, and the speakers will be Prof. J. M. English, Rev. Dr. Furber and others.

—Miss Carrie Phillips and Miss Evelyn Bruns will give a very enjoyable piano duet at the meeting of the West Newton Lyceum, Monday evening.

—A Sunday school chapel service was held in the Second Congregational church last Sunday evening. The exercises were of an interesting character.

—Messrs. W. T. Rice and Clarence B. Ashenden gave a concert in City Hall, Wednesday evening. They were assisted by Miss Hollingsworth, soprano and the Amphion Male Quartet and Glee Club.

—The Unitarian Society will hold a sociable this Friday evening. Music and readings will furnish the entertainment. All members of the congregation are cordially invited.

—Mrs. George M. Chase and family left here Tuesday for Portland, Me., where Mr. Chase has accepted a position with the house of Cheney & Co. They will board for the present at the United States Hotel in Portland.

—On Feb. 20th, the express train due at West Newton at 7:26 p. m. will be stopped at West Newton, Auburndale, Newtonville and Newton, to give a convenient train for the crowd attending the Harvard concert in Eliot Hall.

—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society met in the parlors of the Congregational church yesterday afternoon and the church committee met in the same place in the evening. Several names were presented for church membership.

—In regard to taking the germs of diphtheria, it has since been ascertained that the son of Mr. Waite of Auburndale did not bring it from Mr. G. Barthelme, and that Mr. Barthelme had not seen him for some time previous to his sickness.

—Ex-Alderman James H. Nickerson, president of the First National Bank, is

seriously ill at his residence on Elm street. The disease is peritonitis, and he has been a great sufferer, but hopes are now entertained of his complete restoration to health.

—One in a while a concert is given in Newton which could not be surpassed in Boston. This will be the case with the Harvard Varsity Glee and Banjo clubs in Eliot Hall, next Wednesday evening. Mr. Wright is endeavoring to supply West Newton people with tickets.

—Tickets for the children's celebration at City Hall, on Washington's birthday afternoon may be obtained of Messrs. Samuel Barnard, W. E. Baker, Theo. H. Flew and Mr. E. W. Kimball, also of Mr. Robert Bennett, station agent of West Newton depot.

—Loyalty Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a social meeting Wednesday evening. The usual musical and social features were included in the program. Arrangements are being perfected for an apron and necktie party to be given in the near future.

—Mr. G. F. Barthelme has given his bakery a thorough whitewashing and renovation, and is now ready to receive his customers. He has secured a French baker from Boston and hopes to see his old customers again. A great deal of sympathy is felt for Mr. Barthelme, on account of his recent sad affliction.

—Postmaster Stacy has secured a Sunday morning mail, which will arrive here at 9:15, and the office will be open on Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. A Sunday night mail for the East, New York, the West and South, will close at 6 p. m. These two mails will prove a great convenience to West Newton people.

—A question for discussion at the next meeting of the West Newton Lyceum, Monday evening, will be "The Reorganization of the consolidation of railroad lines is a public benefit." Affirmative, Mr. L. G. Pratt; negative, Mr. E. W. Kimball. The lecture will be delivered by Mr. George A. Walton.

—A concert by artists from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, comprising some of its best talent, will be given in the City Hall, under the management of Mr. Albert F. Wright, Wednesday evening, March 20. Mr. Wright has given to the people of Newton during the past a number of very fine concerts, and has always presented the most distinguished and best known artists. The approval of the concert will give the people of this city an opportunity to hear some of the best musicians of America at home.

—The children's celebration at City Hall next Friday afternoon will be a very interesting event and ought to be decidedly popular. It will call to the minds of children the man whom the day commemorates, and teach them a lesson in patriotism. The committee have labored hard to make the celebration a success, and they have arranged a fine program. It is hoped that not only the children of West Newton will be present but that a large number will come from the other wards.

—The funeral of the late George G. Elder took place from the residence of Mr. W. E. Elder, Winthrop street, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Elder and Rev. H. J. Patrick, pastor of the Second Congregational church officiating. A loving reference was made to the character of the deceased to his long membership in the West Newton Baptist church, and his interest in religious and social matters. The services were held in the presence of a large number of relatives and numerous friends. The remains were interred in the Newton Cemetery.

—Rev. Mr. Burns of Lockport, N. Y., has been called to the pulpit of the Baptist church. It is probable that he will accept the call. He has held several churches in eastern Massachusetts and New York state, and is an eloquent preacher. He is about 70 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. The church has been without the services of a regular pastor for some time and the pulpit for the past few Sundays has been occupied by Mr. Burns who made a most favorable impression. He will receive a salary of \$1800 per annum and the church work will be developed with the acquisition of a permanent spiritual director.

—The pupils of the West Newton English and Classical School went out on their annual sleigh ride yesterday afternoon. The "Snow Bird," Mr. S. F. Cate's pretty boat sleigh and the other sleighs were required to convey the merry party of young men and women to Bailey's Hotel in South Natick where an excellent supper was enjoyed. At the conclusion of the material features, the company adjourned to the dance hall and participated in the pleasures of the dance, after which the party returned home well pleased with the trip.

—One of the pleasantest gatherings of the season was held by the Educational Club at the last meeting, when Mary Porter read the opening paper entitled "Florentine Mosaics," taking Dante as the subject, first, as a citizen of the Republic, and second, as a poet. She was assisted by Alice Walton, who read in harmony with that an equally charming one upon Chaucer, with several of his selections in Anglo Saxon. Miss Ames had concluded yesterday afternoon, expressing a hope that the party might be formed, taking Dante as the study under the direction of Miss Porter, which was endorsed by a large number, who had been privileged to listen to her paper, which was a perfect poem in itself. At the next meeting Miss Nina Moore of West Newton will read the opening paper on "The Crusaders."

—Mr. John W. Conroy, an old resident, died at his home on Derby street, Wednesday evening, of a long illness, after a comparatively short illness. The deceased was about 60 years of age and has lived in West Newton many years, where he had conducted a successful business as a painter and glazier. He was respected by all who knew him and was conscientious and thoroughly honest in all his business relations. He was a member of the Trinity Episcopal church, and his loss will be felt in the community. He had accumulated considerable property and was a man who had pushed himself forward in the world through his own efforts. He was a member of Triton Club of Triton, Acanun, and was a very regular attendant at the meetings. A widow and three sons survive him. A special meeting of Triton club was held on Thursday evening and it was voted to attend the funeral in a body. The services were held in St. Bernard's church, this morning.

AUBURNDALE.

—A child of Mr. Fred Kallach, 18 months old, died this week from membranous croup.

—The largest meeting, since the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society connected with the Methodist church, was held last Sunday evening.

—Nearly all the candidates for membership in the New England Order of Protection have been examined and a local branch will be organized probably some evening next week.

—Mr. E. F. Miller of Grove street has been spending a few days at Block Island, near Newport, where he will immediately commence the erection of a \$100,000 house for a New York man.

—Rev. W. E. Knox is accomplishing a great work for his church in raising two thousand dollars of the indebtedness. He has been untiring and indefatigable in the prosecution of this matter.

—The regular monthly sociable of the Congregational church was held Thursday evening. The usual large gathering was present and social features and a supper were among the enjoyable features.

—Mrs. Oliver Ames, the amiable wife of Massachusetts' present governor, entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen at the Woodland Park Hotel, Wednesday evening. The hostess and her guests came

out from Boston in boat sleighs and a most pleasant social evening was enjoyed.

—The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Congregational church, in accordance with their usual custom, send a barrel containing useful articles to Mrs. Dr. Dwyer to be distributed among the Indians in Dakota.

—Special services are being held at the Methodist church this week. The evening services have been conducted by Mr. F. F. Davidson, Mr. Richards, Rev. George S. Butters, and Rev. Mr. Bennett. Considerable religious interest has been awakened.

—The ladies of Auburndale will be enabled to listen to an address this afternoon by Mrs. Eastman, a well known temperance advocate, who will speak in the Congregational chapel the subject of "Temperance and Social Purity in the Home."

—Mrs. James Tapley is reported as somewhat improved. She was injured by falling down the steps at the south end of the tunnel recently. The family attribute it to the fact that it is only just to state that the Boston & Albany railroad company are not responsible in any way for its care.

—Mr. J. D. Wood died at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Hinckley, Charles street, Riverdale, Tuesday morning of pneumonia. The deceased was about 70 years of age and had been in poor health for several weeks, having suffered from hemorrhages, but went out less than a week ago apparently in his usual health.

—A Sunday school concert was given in the Congregational chapel Sunday evening. The superintendent, Mr. Ashenden, read one of Jean Ingelow's stories. Miss Hollingsworth sang several selections and numbers were rendered by the Amphion Male Quartet. The usual exercises consisting of readings and recitations were of an interesting character.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Butler, assisted by Miss F. B. Dillingham, Miss M. G. Kendall and Miss M. F. Dyer, will give a musicale and reception at their home on Woodland and Vista avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1890, at 8 o'clock. The program will include solos by the eminent artists, Mrs. Clara Tourlee Nelson, soprano; Stanio Augustus Rotoli, tenor; Herr Carl Facien, pianist, and Herr Emil Mahir, violinist.

—If you would like to hear some very sweet music and pure mirth-provoking fun, get a rush and get tickets to the concert of the Harvard Varsity Glee and Banjo Clubs at Eliot Hall, on Feb. 20. Such an entertainment does not often come to Newton. To prevent a long wait at Newton, the express train due at Auburndale at 7:24 p. m., will stop at Auburndale, West Newton, Newtonville, and Newton, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, the date of the Harvard concert in Eliot Hall.

—Rev. Samuel W. Dike was re-elected corresponding secretary of the National Divorce and Reform League, at its annual meeting in Boston, Wednesday. For the first time in its nine years of existence the league was reported to be out of debt, which is due to the personal efforts of the corresponding secretary. "The work of the league," said Rev. Mr. Dike in his report, "has been directed, namely, investigation, legislation, education, and practical applications of the idea of the family."

—A musicale was given on Saturday evening by the young ladies of the church of the Messiah, at the house of Mr. J. Wilbur Bunker. The entertainment was well patronized and all who were present enjoyed a musical treat. Miss Fannie Barnes, the well-known soprano, Miss Convoisier of the Riverside school, contralto, Mr. Barnes, tenor, Mr. Bentley, humorist, and Miss Tolman, violinist, all contributed excellent numbers, which were cordially received. Not less pleasing was a trio by three pupils of Mr. A. W. Dicks, and a piano duo by Miss Phillips and Miss Brush. The credit is due to the enterprising young women, who planned so successful an affair. The cordial reception of every one by the ladies and hostesses, whose rooms were well suited for such an occasion, completed the pleasure of the evening. Quite a sum was realized for the church.

—Mrs. Caroline Ware, widow of the late Eliza Ware, died Monday. The deceased was 71 years of age, and one of the oldest residents of Auburndale, and a native of Newton Lower Falls. She was a lady much respected and beloved, her pleasant, sunny character and excellent life having won many friends. Her charity was unostentatious, but freely bestowed upon the poor and suffering. During her residence in Auburndale she had resided for a period of ten years in the house in which she died. Two children survive her, a daughter and one son. The funeral took place from her late residence, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 p. m., the Rev. Mr. W. D. Bunker, pastor of the Episcopal church in Waltham, of which she was a member, officiating, assisted by Rev. N. G. Allen and Rev. Calvin Cutler. A mixed quartet rendered appropriate selections. The remains were interred in the Newton Cemetery.

—Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens entertained members of the Herald and Temple clubs at the Woodland Park Hotel last Saturday, and gentlemen participating in the many enjoyable features of the occasion. The menu was a work of art. The handsomely printed cards were fastened to coverings of watered silk, caught by a neat ribbon bow at the top. At the bottom the silk was rolled over, and within its recesses were placed the buttonhole bouquets. After the dinner remarks were made by various gentlemen, and toasts were given, and responded to. Several selections were finely rendered by the Weber quartet. The following were present: Messrs. B. F. Stevens, E. B. Haskell, C. H. Andrews, E. J. Sherman, T. F. Lockwell, A. W. Beach, W. A. Russell, H. B. Dennison, J. H. Blake, E. V. R. Thayer, R. M. Field, Frederick Johnson, H. A. Priest, W. H. Young, N. G. Bunker, Geo. W. Russell, C. F. Weld, Chester Guild, Daniel Weld, C. F. Smith, Geo. A. Marden.

—The announcement in last week's GRAPHIC that Rev. Wm. R. Newhall, who preceded Rev. Mr. Knox as pastor of the Methodist church, had been called to the professorship of the Biblical department in Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio, was a matter of surprise to many citizens here, who were aware of this, and led to one who had filled a warm place in the regard of Auburndale people. The college to which he has been called was chartered in 1833, and had a well equipped faculty and commodious buildings. Rev. Dr. F. P. Marsh is the president and there are over 600 students in the various departments. The chair at Mt. Union College is endowed, and the call is a handsome compliment to Mr. Newhall, who is yet a young man. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. F. H. Newhall, formerly pastor of the Pynchon street Methodist church (now Trinity) in Boston, was born in Boston. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1881. His first charge in the ministry was at Auburndale, where he remained 2 years. The conference last April assigned him to the pastorate of the State street church in Springfield, where he has won the love and esteem of his own church people and has made many friends outside his own parish.

Lasell Notes.

—Miss Cutler's uncle from Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, has been visiting here.

—Dr. Kent has been summoned home because of the illness of his brother, but happily found and left him much better.

A delegation consisting of most of the pupils and several of the teachers of the school attended the concert at West Newton, Wednesday evening, which was given by Messrs. Rice and Ashenden. Sleights were provided for quite a portion of the party, and a big sleigh load took a drive after the return home. A general sleighing party is projected if the weather favors at the last of the week. Many will attend the Franklin concert on Saturday evening, and a good number are always at the Symphony concerts.

—Rev. Dr. Shinn of Grace church, Newton, gave the third lecture in the course

upon "The Relation of Modern Fiction to Real Life" on Thursday evening, Feb. 7. He considered the after life of the hero and the heroism when the novel has left them at the church, the bride being ended, and they live happy forever after? Frequent disagreements often ending in divorces, come to those who marry with the romantic and absurd notions which much novel reading creates. The husband proves not to be a god and the wife is no angel. Faults that might naturally have been expected surprise and disgust, and love grows cold. Worst of all is selfishness in any form. The wife may spend extravagantly for her personal whims, or the husband indulge his love of ease at the expense of her comfort or convenience. Love should grow with the years of living together.

Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce held his sacred Bible lesson on Sunday, the 10th. This was the regular Sunday school lesson of the day, to which he gave new interest by his interpretation. The opening lecture of his course was upon the history of the Bible, and should have been noticed last week, as it occurred on Sunday morning, Feb. 3rd. The spread of Christianity over the whole earth was noted. Some brief account of the writing of the several books of each testament and their collection into one volume was given, then the persistent vitality of the sacred word was dwelt upon. Again and again has the Bible been threatened with destruction, and as often has some means been raised up for its perpetuation and a wider spread knowledge of its contents. Dr. Pierce was exceedingly eloquent in his discourse. He had all the fire of youth though he declared this to be his seventieth birthday. The pupils listened with great interest, and in token of the occasion presented him with a basket of beautiful flowers.

Children's Celebration.
Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.
CITY HALL.

West Newton, 2.30 to 6 O'clock, P. M.

Germania Orchestra, 6 pieces. Games for the little ones, dancing for children. J. C. Wild, banjoist. Comic songs and reminiscences of Washington. National Songs by all the children. Irish reel, Highland fling, Spanish dance and sailor's hornpipe in characteristic costume. Refreshments for sale.

Children's Tickets 25c.,
Adults 35c.

Managers—Samuel Barnard, W. Eustis Barker, Theo. A. Flew, M. A. Richards.

WEST NEWTON
LYCEUM.
CITY HALL.

Monday Evening, February 18,

At 7.40 p. m.

The lecture will be delivered by G. A. Walton of West Newton. Music as usual. Question: Resolved, "That the consolidation of railroad lines is a public benefit." Affirmative, L. G. Pratt; negative, E. W. Kimball.

Admission 5 cts. Doors open at 7 p. m.

NEWTON
CO-OPERATIVE
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Second Series of Shares

OPENS

MARCH 5th.

At 7.30 P. M. Subscription taken now at office of Sec'y J. C. Fuller, Newtonville; J. W. French, 226 Washington St., Boston, or by any of the Directors.

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200 Washington St., Boston.
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Private Residences fitted for the

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IN THE REAL COUNTRY.

THE BUTTERFLY NETS.

Roy had been spending the summer in the country with his Aunt Mary, and it is his first experience of the real country—not the "popular resort" country with its big hotels and children's balls and all that, but the place where boys and girls can run wild and have good times. The morning after he arrived, his cousin Mabel, not quite a year older than Roy, asked him if he ever went barefoot.

"No," said Roy. "I never did. But can we?"

"Why, yes, of course we can. I always do. I only put on my shoes 'cause you came. Hurry up and get your feet off, I've got lots of things to show you."

That was the beginning of the fun. The next thing was to show everything to Roy—first teaching him to climb to the rocking seat in the top of the apple tree, then going round by the chicken coops, and ending in Mr. Morrill's shop, where Mabel showed with pride a butterfly net which her papa had just made for her.

"Papa says he'll make you one if you want it and he'll teach us the names of the butterflies. Won't it be fun? I know the name of one already. It's 'Colias' something or other, and it's that yellow one that's so thick around here."

Roy wondered how he could have been homesick the night before, and that made him remember that he hadn't written the letter he promised to his mother. "And I have to print 'em, too, and it's lots of work," he exclaimed to Mabel.

"Never mind," said Mabel. "I can print pretty well only I can't make good 'g's, can you?"

"Yes, I can make real good 'g's and I'll put them in if you'll do the rest of it."

So with Mabel as printer, this letter was begun:—

Dear mamma: I thought I would write you a letter. I am very well and so is everybody and I go barefoot.

"O Mabel," said Roy, "there goes a big, red butterfly. Where's your net?"

Away went the children and that was the last that was thought about the letter that day. The next morning when Aunt Mary asked for it to send with hers Roy hastily added:—

Good-by, your loving Roy. P. S. I am going to have a butterfly net.

The children did not catch the butterfly, but in the yard they found Mrs. Morrill with a dead chicken in her hand.

"Poor little thing," said Mabel. "Please may we bury it?" asked Roy.

Persmission was given, Mabel ran for a trowel and under the apple-tree they dug a grave—that is, Roy did all the digging, because Mabel tried it but couldn't make the sides straight enough.

"You do make them so beautiful, Roy," said Mabel, "just as straight and nice. You can make the graves always and I'll get the flowers to put on them."

"I wish," said Roy, as he rounded up the top in a neat mound, and Mabel laid a bunch of pansies on it, "I wish there'd be another chicken dead. I believe I'd rather be a grave-digger than anything else. I was going to be an engineer on a big engine, but I guess this is more fun."

"I wouldn't," said Mabel. "I'd rather catch butterflies and beetles and things, and have more'n anybody else in the whole world."

Mr. Morrill soon finished a net for Roy and showed the children how to give the butterflies a dose of either with a paint brush so they would die without pain. The children soon learned all the common butterflies and would rattle off all the Greek and Latin names as easily as if they were Tom, Dick and Harry.

Roy, although he was not eight years old, was very quick about it, and when he came into the house one day shouting, "I've got a *Sphinx quinquenotata*," he couldn't understand why the folks laughed. He wouldn't have thought of saying "tobacco moth" when there was a long-handled name that he could use.

Mabel and Roy never quarrelled, but they came near it to once. Roy caught a butterfly that was quite rare, and he was so proud of the fact that he carried around the board on which the beautiful insect was pinned all the afternoon saying every few minutes, "My! isn't he a beauty?"

At last Mabel said, "No, I don't think he's any prettier than any of the others; and I wish you'd stop looking at him and come and play something."

"Well, he is prettier. You'd think so, only you're mad 'cause you didn't catch him," and Roy marched upstairs with his prize.

Mabel took her butterfly net and went out alone. In a short time she came back with something in her net. When she had arranged it on the shingle she called up the stairs, "I've got a butterfly too, Roy Whitmore, and it isn't like any of yours."

Roy came running down. "'Tis a pretty one," he admitted; "it's a real pretty one. But I don't believe it's so rare as mine."

"I guess it is too. But I'll ask papa to-night."

The rest of the afternoon was spent by the young naturalists in looking at their prizes, but the next morning, after learning that Mabel's butterfly was somewhat rare, they were quite ready for something else. Mabel thought of a visit to the pasture which was just beyond the next house, across a plowed field. Mabel's mother said they might go if they would take an umbrella, as it was very warm in the sun. So off they started.

THE PASTURE.

Down the dusty road they walked, past Mr. Bruce's, and then at the edge of the plowed field, to avoid the stubble grass which was so uncomfortable for bare feet. At the bars they paused and looked over. The pasture lay along a low place by a stream, and had many wet hollows, full of button-balls bushes, where the red-winged black-birds nested.

So that is what these ingenious little folks did, and though I would not advise other children to go and do likewise, yet in this case it worked well. The cows left the friendly shade in great haste, splashing through the stream, and wading off to a safe distance.

"Now the first thing," said Mabel, dropping her hat on the grass, "is to put our nets in the 'cave'." See, isn't it a nice one? The "cave" was a great hollow in the trunk of the big sycamore. "It's big enough for one of us to get into if it should rain."

"P'raps we can make it bigger," said Roy; so the two went to work, scraping out the rotten wood and carrying it off. When they got it large enough so that both could stand in it, side by side, only bending their heads a little, they called it done, and if they had built a two-story brick house these Crusoes couldn't have been prouder. The next thing was the brock. It was just the kind of a brock for wading, for it was wide and shallow, with a clean sandy bottom, and now and then a bed of many colored pebbles.

And then there were clams to look for, and in a little pool left at one side by high water, there were polliwogs which, but almost he caught. An elm near by had branches which hung so low that the children caught hold of them, and giving a run and jump swung off the bank right over the water. When they were tired of this, they found so many nice things to do that the children thought if they could only make their tree house a little bigger they would like to live there all the time.

All at once, as Mabel was wading down the stream, she happened to look toward their cave. "Oh!" she screamed, "there's a cow, where did she come from which sure enough there was a big red and white cow, and oh horrors! she was smelling of Mabel's hat. Roy and Mabel each seized a stick and came up the bank waving their arms, and shouting, "Go way! go way, you bad old cow!"

The cow looked at them very calmly, thought if they could only make their tree house a little bigger they would like to live there all the time.

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"She's just horrid, and I hate her,—she's just horrid," said Roy.

"Oh Roy, you mustn't—that's wicked—but I must do, too."

The garden was gay with petunias, verbenas and nasturtiums, but most unfortunate was the moment at which our young friends entered it. An innocent young butterfly had just happened along, and was sipping the sweets in the verbenas.

Oh, foolish little butterfly, you stayed too long, and Roy catching sight of you shouts, "There's an Argynnis Aphrodite," and away he goes down the road behind the barn over a potato field and into the house beyond.

Mabel followed but felt in the road and as she came up to Roy in the clover field he was kneeling beside his hat holding it down very tight as if the butterfly was a wild animal which might break through.

Come quick," he shouted as though she were his friend, "I've just caught it. Put his hand cautiously under, 'I don't believe he's there. I can't find him,' lifting the hat a little higher, there he goes." Off they went again, back and forth and only stopped, puffing and panting, when the butterfly flew straight up into the air and sailed away beyond the clouds.

Then Roy looked at Mabel and Mabel looked at Roy, and then they looked at their clothes. Mabel's white dress was all dust and her hair was out of curl. Roy had a great green stain on his knee.

Now you see what you did, Roy Whitmore, 'Aunt you' should go back to the party looking like that?"

"No, I ain't ashamed, Mabel Morrill, but I'm not going back to see that girl that's got the asthma. I'm going home."

"I s'pose we'll have to," said Mabel, "just look at my dress! But what'll the last time as going away like that—before supper, too?"

So they started home by a back way behind the barn. Soon Roy stopped. "Do you really s'pose," he said, waving for a moment, "that they'll have ice cream?"

"No, I don't," said Mabel. "The last time they just had custards with some white stuff on top."

"All right then, I'm going to take off my shoes and stockings."

Mrs. Morrill, sitting on the front-door step, saw two forlorn little beings creeping up the walk, their heads hung down, their shoes in hand, their clothes, that afternoon so fresh looking now as if they had rolled in the dirt.

"Why, what is the matter, children? what became of the party?"

Mabel began to explain, but broke down and cried. Roy finished it out bravely. "What a good mother Mrs. Morrill was! She comforted their hearts and gave them each a bowl of bread and milk, and their only punishment was that they were sent to bed an hour earlier than usual, while she went to Mrs. Plummer's and explained their mysterious disappearance."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The Desmond Hundred.

The new volume of Ticknor's Paper Series, "The Desmond Hundred," will have a great interest at this time of religious study and comparison, from the fact that its chief characters are Ritualist priests, as clearly marked and carefully drawn as Newcombe, in "Robert Elsmere." The fact that the book was written by Jane G. Austin, the author of "A Nameless Nobleman" and "Mrs. Bennet's Boy," is a surety for the rugged delicacy and power of its scenes and delineations. It is a story of marked individuality and interest, whose scenes are laid in such interesting regions as New England and the Bahamas. The novel lacks nothing of the romance, warmth, and poetry which characterize the author's former works. When it first appeared, The Churchman pronounced it to be "The strongest American novel that has been produced for many a year."

The Overland Monthly.

The Overland Monthly for February contains, as its leading article, Irving M. Scott's third paper upon "Hydraulic Mining, Illustrated." A timely article by a new writer is upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the questions involved in their scheme of uniform classification. An article by Ferdinand I. Vassault, a young and thoughtful writer, upon Ballot Reform, the lessons of recent elections, and the need of maintaining the purity of the ballot. Mr. Vassault's studies in the line of advanced thought, and his fine sense of the author's former works. When it first appeared, The Churchman pronounced it to be "The strongest American novel that has been produced for many a year."

BOSTON THEATRES.

Globe Theatre—Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company of New York are doing a first class business here at the Globe, "The Yeomen of the Guard," is a new opera, and judging from the performance last Monday night, it will prove one of the strongest attractions seen up on the stage this season. The scenic effect is fine while the music, singing and entire action of the opera is thoroughly interesting. In fact the audience seating of the story is well nigh perfect, and no one without an appreciation of such a production.

Park Theatre—Miss Rosina Vokes, with her London Comedy Company, had at last Saturday's matinee the largest audience ever seen in the Park Theatre.

On Monday, Feb. 18, the successful young artist, Miss Julia Marlowe, will make her second appearance in Boston this season, in several of her best roles. For choice seats an application will undoubtedly have to be made early.

Grand Opera House—"Hoodman Blind," a strong English drama is being played here to large audiences.

On Monday, Feb. 18, Rice's Burlesque Company will move over from the Hollis street theatre and render for one week at the Grand, the "Corsair." Rice's Company are now so popular that they never play to empty seats. The Grand's telephone is No. 442.

Boston Museum—The simple announcement of "Sweet Lavender" is all that seems required now at the Museum. There is no apparent decline as yet in the flow of patronage which shows beyond question the immense popularity of this new play, as well as the good management of Mr. Field.

Hollis Street Theatre—Rice's burlesque company, in the production of "Evangeline," are doing well at the Hollis. It is worth a visit there to see even

one character, "Catherine," (Mr. Forrester) whose make up really baffles description.

On Monday, Feb. 18, Gilmore's Spectacular—"The Twelve Temptations," will be presented for the first time in Boston. It is said to be the most magnificent and costly production known to the theatre world to-day, combining almost as many specialties as a circus and menagerie.

Gaiety and Bijou Theatre—(next to the Boston Theatre) is fast becoming a sort of family resort, everything being conducted with as much system and good order as can be found in any place of amusement in Boston. Ladies attend day or evening, with or without escorts, in perfect safety.

Lady (to applicant for coachman)—"Are you an Englishman?" Applicant—"No, mum; I was born in Ireland; but I've lived so long in America that I s'pose do seem quite English, you know."—[Harper's Bazar.

The rush to join the new Athletic club is said to be largely due to the impression that knee breeches are coming into fashion for social occasions. Gymnasium exercise is supposed to be good for calves.

A Buffalo exchange reader turned in the other day Dr. Watt's hymn beginning "When I can read my title clear," with a credit to the Nebraska State Journal. He is now pursuing a course in "Robert Elsmere."

Algernon—"Marjorie, I love you devotedly." Marjorie (who reads the newspapers)—"Oh, Algernon—but first tell me, are you armed?" "No, dear. Why do you ask?" "What are you not prepared to shoot me if I refuse to marry you? Then it is evident that you do not love me. Algernon, I decline your offer."—[Chicago News.

"Mamma, mamma! Look quick! What is that white stuff on the ground?" excitedly cried little Nellie yesterday morning. "That, my child, is—um—that is—er, you know. Dear, dear, I can't think. That is—er—something beginning with 's'." "Well, what, mamma?" "There, there, be patient and let mamma think. It is—er—oh, I have it! That is snow—s-n-o-w, my child. Now run away to nurse, mamma wants to look at it."—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at Arthur Hudson's drugstore.

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In these days of adulteration and fraud, in all branches of business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W. B. Everts, A.M., Charleston, S. C. 19c.

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For young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and tan and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—[Young Ladies' Magazine. 19c.

A Sensible Man.

Would you know the cause of the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 50c. and \$1.

OH, WHAT A COLD!

This is the season for sudden changes in the weather, and a great many "colds" either in their Head or on their Lungs, causing Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. These troubles can be soon relieved and cured by taking Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific, which acts directly on the Throat and Lungs, entirely removing these difficulties.

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C. M. Brooks, Lowell, Mass., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and Croup. I used it in my family last winter with the best results. Two or three doses cured my little boy of Croup, for which I am very thankful."

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H. COLDWELL.

24-41

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creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

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Richard Rowe,

SUICIDES.

Their Fearful Increase and the Cause—Seven Occur in One Day—A Harrowing Description.

A recent issue of a daily paper contained an account of less than seven suicides in one day, and published a large heading, as follows: "They All Sought Death." One was a discouraged, broken old man, in whom life had lost all charm; another was a beautiful young girl who sought refuge from despair. All sought different ways of taking their own lives.

There is a serious lesson in these terrible experiences. It shows that the mind is deranged, for no one in sober mind ever takes his own life. But the cause of this mental trouble is always physical. Sickness, weakness and various mysterious ailments drive people to the suicide. Any person who is sick is in danger of getting into a condition where temporary insanity will cause him to take his own life. Uric acid poison in the brain will make a suicide in five days, but uric acid can never get to the brain if the kidneys are healthy, and if the kidneys are healthy, the best evidence that the kidneys will not get out of order is that great preparation, Hunyadi. This wonderful remedy has been before the public for more than fifty years. It is a common plant from which insurance companies were used originally by the early settlers of New York, and it has been used with growing benefit ever since. This accounts for its popularity. No man or woman who uses this remedy regularly, need have any fear of mental derangement or suicide, but can confidently expect health with all its blessings. It should be borne in mind, however, that "delays are dangerous."



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TO THE PUBLIC!

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public to the following letter from the E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., and as they are combining themselves strictly to the wholesale of the watches their business has been transferred to me.

Having relinquished the retail portion of our business, the E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., take pleasure in informing Mr. Lockwood as most competent and faithful workman and trustworthy man, and entitled to the confidence heretofore bestowed upon him by our customers and the public.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., By Samuel Little, President.

I have in stock a full assortment of Howard and other watch movements and cases, also solid gold and seamless filled chains watch charms, etc., all of which I am selling very low. I have also carefully selected stock of French clocks which will be offered at moderate prices. Sole agent for the new watch miniatures, samples clearly shown. All watch and clock repairing under my personal supervision and strictly first-class.

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Mrs. W. S. Kyle, of 655 Fifth Street, So. Boston, (the mother of Dr. Kyle), had running sores on her limbs for 24 years, with dropsy, indigestion, constipation and other complaints. Took lots of drugs, only to increase her malady, and is now well from the use of Omnipathy remedies, applied on the outside of the body.

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CONCERNING WOMEN.

Woman Suffrage.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts woman suffrage association in Boston, this resolution moved by Dr. H. B. Blackwell was adopted:—

Resolved, That whenever the union, now pending of the National woman suffrage associations goes into effect, the Massachusetts woman suffrage association, which is now auxiliary to the American, shall thereby become auxiliary to the united society.

The association have perfected plans for the presentation of a historical pageant to take place May 9 in the Hollis street theatre; 500 men and women will take part in the various tableaux, which will represent famous scenes and incidents in the history of the country. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will be the historian of this occasion.

At the annual meeting of the School Suffrage association held in Boston the same week with the Massachusetts woman's suffrage association, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney was re-elected president, Mrs. Judith Smith and Mrs. R. H. Spaulding, vice-presidents, and Mrs. M. W. Nash, secretary. It was voted to ask the various subordinate leagues to co-operate with this for the purpose of carrying out educational work as well as that directly of school suffrage.

A Woman Commissioner.

Some years ago, Joseph B. Braman, a Boston lawyer, notary public and commissioner for various States and territories, appointed his wife clerk in his office. It was done at her suggestion, in order that he might have a clerk whom he could rely upon, and who would not desert him for some other employment. Mrs. Braman made herself mistress of the details of the office, and in 1882, on recommendation of Gov. Lowell, she was appointed commissioner in Boston for Kansas, and subsequently for Connecticut and Illinois. Five years ago the family moved to New York, continuing business together. Mrs. Braman accumulated commissions until now she is the legally constituted commissioner of 32 States and territories. There is a downtown office where Mr. Braman may be found during the day and an uptown office where Mrs. Braman may be found day or night. They have four children, the eldest a daughter 18 years old, and the youngest a boy of 13. Mrs. Braman has made application for appointment as commissioner of other states and has reason to expect that she will soon represent all that authorize such officers.

Women in Journalism.

The New York Journalist for January 20th published a "woman's number." The editor, Allen Forman, says: "This issue of the Journalist is a monument to my two mistakes. First, in not devoting more space in previous issues to women-workers in journalism, and second, in supposing for an instant that I could do the subject anything like justice in a single number. I planned the issue to do justice to women and to instruct the men. In my own case I have been successful."

Kindergarten Talk in Chicago.

About 100 prominent men and women of Chicago assembled in Mrs. E. W. Blackford's parlors, a few days since, to discuss matters pertaining to education. Most of the time was given to the subject of establishing free kindergartens. The views expressed were in harmony; as one speaker put it: "To rear up under refining influences the little ones, be they rich or poor, is a great work for the present age to accomplish."

It is said that Mrs. Gen. Logan is busying herself abroad in looking into a scheme which she thinks—if she finds it practicable—of carrying into execution when she returns to this country. In Germany there is a custom which sounds almost as if it were a survival from the Middle Ages, when boys were sent to the great families to be trained as pages, and girls learned to spin, sew, embroider, brew and bake under the supervision of the chateleine of a castle. This custom, in its modern form, is to send girls, after they have finished school, to live a year in the household of some noted housewife, who teaches them all the accomplishments which it is held fitting a housemistress should acquire. This is the system Mrs. Logan is making a study, and her idea is to found just such a home in this country where girls can take a post-graduate course of a year, learning all these very important accomplishments, which would go far toward negating in many homes the suggestion that marriage is a failure. She thinks, it is said, of founding the home at Washington or in Chicago, and has already 20 young women promised her to begin with.

Geo. Wm. Curtis, in the Easy-Chair of Harper's Weekly says: "The admission of women to the school suffrage questions is really the overthrow of the barrier. If, as lately, woman may properly and peacefully, without insult or abatement of her modest womanly dignity, and without the least harm to her 'sphere' go to the polls and drop a ballot for a member of the school committee in one box, it is only Harlequin who urges that she cannot with the same propriety drop a ballot in the next box for mayor."

The cause of woman suffrage has an excellent outlook. Nine States have petitions for municipal suffrage in circulation. The Ohio legislature spent the whole day last Friday week in discussing the bill. The Maine Legislature has granted the use of Representatives' Hall for a hearing on the same subject, Feb. 6. Here in Massachusetts, with the votes of nineteen thousand women behind the created by these votes, the old Bay State has a chance to take a creditable historic step by securing municipal suffrage for women.

The Queen of Japan tries to promote the interests of women. She is very charitable and is a patron of the Red Cross Society and of the Tokio Charity Hospital. She is especially interested in the education of Japanese women. A school for the daughters of the nobles is known as the Empress' School, and one of the pictures on its walls contains poetry written by her. She is a fine Chinese scholar, and many of her poems have been set to music and used as national songs.

In 1832 the wife of a missionary opened a school for girls in Athens, which until then had been an unheard of thing in Greece. From a very humble beginning the attendance increased in a few years to an average of 700. This opportunity for the education of girls was so well appreciated that by request of several

leading Greek families a school for more advanced study was opened, the "Hill Institute," which name commemorates the founder of the first. The school is one of great importance, having students from all parts of Greece, Crete, Egypt, Asia Minor and the Balkan region. To-day in Greece there are 270 public schools for girls, with over 20,000 pupils.

In the Woman's Training College for Teachers, in Cambridge, England, recently, a school of scientific carpentry has been started. One afternoon in the week the young ladies are trained in the use of tools. There is no attempt to teach a trade, only an effort to develop manual dexterity.

Rev. Sophie Gibb has been pastor of the Universalist Church in Decatur, Ill., for nearly six years. She preaches twice every Sunday, is called the best preacher in the city, and is highly esteemed. The church has never before experienced a period so much success and usefulness.

Miss Elizabeth Phipps Train has translated Ernest Daudet's novel, "The Apostle," brought out by the Appletons, as part of their "Town and Country Library."

Will the World be better when Women Rule?

Some of the ardent advocates of woman suffrage and of placing much of the control of affairs in the hands of women, claim that government and educational matters have not been great successes hitherto because women have not been allowed to exercise the influence they are capable of wielding, and that just so soon as women become dominant in the affairs of the world we may look for a better world.

It is very pleasant to look forward to the good time coming, and no doubt many men would be very willing to relinquish their share of control if there were any reasonable prospect of hastening the good time by putting more power into the hands of women.

There is however a doubt in the minds of thoughtful persons of both sexes whether things can be made better simply by putting them out of the hands of one sex into the hands of another. They suggest that good never done unless character and positive effort are on the right side, and that therefore the increase of voters is simply a numerical increase, and not of necessity the gain of recruits to be relied upon for helping the cause of goodness.

Admitting that women have special reasons for attaching them to the side of goodness it is still true that there are women and women.

Admitting the fact that their highest interests are best secured by their alliance with anything that is elevating, we fail to see that they have all made such an alliance.

And so it all comes to this that good women and true will help every good cause, and other women will not. There are still a great many of the latter kind, who by reason of undisciplined powers, or for other causes, can hardly be called good and true.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

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| Besant, W. For Faith and Freedom. Black, W. G. Heligoland and the Islands of the North Sea. | 65.636 |
| Blouet, P. (Max O'Rell), and Allyn, J. Jonathan and his Continent; Rambles through American Society; translated by Mimi P. Blouet. | 31.264 |
| Burton, N. J. J. Lectures on Preaching; and Other Writings. Contents—Funeral Addresses. Yale Lectures. Addresses. Sermons. Foreign Letters. | 32.391 |
| Carpenter, W. H. Nature over Man; Essays, Scientific and Philosophical; with an Introductory Memoir by J. E. Carpenter. | 95.298 |
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| Collingwood, H. The Pictish and a Story of the South Pacific. | 51.452 |
| Geddie, J. Beyond the Himalayas; a Story of Travel and Adventure in the Himalayas. | 65.635 |
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| Harte, E. Bret. Cressy. | 43.91 |
| Heaton, Mrs. C. A Concise History of Painting; new Ed. revised by C. Monkhouse. | 62.711 |
| Henderson, J. The Boilers. | 54.489 |
| Holmes, G. C. V. Marine Engines and Boilers. | 66.612 |
| The object in writing this handbook was to give an account of the progress and development of the marine engine and boiler to the present time. | 103.480 |
| Ker, J. Scottish Nationality, and Other Papers. | 72.279 |
| Contents. Scottish Nationality. John Knox. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Erskines. Early History of Glasgow. Day in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale. Canadian Letters. Reminiscences of T. Guthrie and W. B. Robertson. | |
| Mackenzie, Jas. The History of Scotland. [To 1707.] | 73.205 |
| Mueller, F. M. Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought; delivered at the Royal Institution. London, March, 1887. | 56.345 |
| Peterman, M. Die Richter. | 41.34 |
| Platt, J. Business. Amer. ed. fr 75th Eng. Ed. | 81.136 |
| The author has for some time advocated the teaching of "business" at school, and the necessity for technical education. | |
| Ross, J. Memoirs and Correspondence of Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Austin and Lady Duff Gordon. 2 vols. | 94.459 |
| Townsend, V. F. Our Presidents; the Lives of the Twenty-three Presidents of the United States. | 97.165 |
| Wallace, Lew. Life of Gen. Ben. Harrison; also, Life of Hon. Levi P. Morton by G. A. Townsend. | 94.467 |
| Washburn, D. C. Songs from the Seasons and Other Verses. | 52.410 |
| Wicks, M. Organ Building for Home-Workers. | 101.402 |
| Williams, F. S. Our Iron Roads; their History, Construction and Administration. | 105.292 |
| An account of the railways of Great Britain. | |
| E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. | |
| February 13, 1889. | |

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to relieve and cure all cases. Price 25c. per bottle. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

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THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine. Mine was about as bad as a case of Malaria as could be, and yet Kaskine cured me after I had been dosed with almost every drug in the Pharmacopoeia. J. D. Hird, B. A., Chemist, Maryland Agricultural College. For eight years I had dumb ague intolerably. Wished myself dead a score of times. I never found a medicine worth the bottle that held it, until I took Kaskine. That was a happy day for me. It gave me appetite and strength. I can sleep like a top. I stand by every word of this. Thos. Toole, Schuylerville, N. Y. Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of postage.

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WILL BE AROUSED WHEN YOU KNOW IT!



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It is a Singular Thing that if you hold this piece of paper in your hand and slowly revolve it in a circle same as you would the Strobic circle of Prof. Erasmus Wilson, F. R. S. Keeping one of your eyes fixed on one of the above seals, that it will practically stand still while the other, seen from the corner of the eye will appear to revolve rapidly. Try it.

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This does not, no nerve tonic or quinine medicines are needed as pure blood makes the very best of health.

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LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness. Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as good as any of them? They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

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Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine delicate flavoring.

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CLEARING UP SALE

Preparatory to getting ready for our New Spring Goods, we have gone over our stock and marked it at figures that will insure quick sales. The stock we offer you was all new last season, and is so-day, without exception, the largest and best assorted stock of

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We have selected a **SIDEBOARD** In the line of

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TAPESTRY CARPETS, - - - from 48c. up.

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Roots, Herbs, Gums and Barks chiefly used. Dr. Solomon treats all CHRONIC DISEASES, makes a specialty of Lung Troubles, CANCER, TUBERCLES, EPITHELIOMA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, HEMORRHOIDS OF LUNGS, ECTHYMA and all SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES and all DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, and all diseases of the STOMACH and bowels without the use of the knife and cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 20.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

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They are soft, fine, and look handsome. They will wear longer than anything else known; they will keep their shape and turn water.

I do not send the measure to the factory to be made up, but make them myself. I will guarantee a perfect fitting and comfortable boot no matter in what shape the feet may be.

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where he is prepared with better facilities to execute all orders with the same care and personal supervision as in the past.

Having had seventeen years' experience on Back Bay work in the city of Boston, and over six years on some of the best work in the city of Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Have water attached to the leading modern water closets at store for inspection and information of house owners and others.

The thorough ventilation of the drainage system of buildings a specialty.

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I have been located here over three years and have no other Laundry in Newton. Those who wish to have any laundry work done, please remember the name and place. We will guarantee to give satisfaction and return all work at short notice.

Shirts, each, 10 cts.; collars, 2 cts.; cuffs, each, 2 cts.

Also lowest prices will be charged for all kinds of work. Please give us a trial.

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Established 1848.

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We have taken the agency for the celebrated

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Men and Boys' Suits,

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Next door to W. H. Brackett's Provision Market.

Over 40 YEAR'S experience in the Fish Business. Over 20 years of that time in Newton. Knows how to cater to Newton trade.

OYSTERS

Received direct from the beds and opened daily on the premises. All varieties of FISH in their season of the best quality, constantly on hand.

With the best facilities for doing the business, I guarantee satisfactory and prompt attendance to all favoring me with their orders.

Connected by telephone. Will call for orders at house when desired.

C. W. BUNTING.

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Newton City Market.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt

MEATS,

POULTRY AND GAME,

FISH & OYSTERS,

Butter, Cheese and Eggs, Canned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.

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A. J. MACOMBER.

Jeweller and Optician.

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Where he will be pleased to continue his services for his Newton patrons. Work left at his home 655 Washington St., (near Crafts), will be promptly and returned. Also with John A. Evans, 65 Elmwood Street, Newton.

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All work done by first-class Laundrymen and I will guarantee satisfaction to all.

No work to be delivered on Sunday. I would be pleased to have you call and examine my work.

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To Kansas, Colorado, California,

and all points WEST. Through Cars leaving Boston every two weeks. Free sleeping accommodations. Lowest rates to all points. Express trains to destination. Call on your nearest Ticket Agent for circulars and information, or address W. E. CHATTERTON, Manager, 296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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The six American and English companies represented by this agency, are among the largest, strongest and oldest doing business in the United States, the Sun Fire Office being the oldest purely fire insurance company in the world. The millions of dollars paid by these companies to the sufferers of the three great conflagrations of Portland, Chicago and Boston, fully attest to their strength, integrity and fair dealing. Seventy per cent. dividend paid on five year mutual policies.

NEWTON.

—Officer Baker is lying in a very critical condition. He has been a great sufferer.

—Councilman Hamblen has been at St. Louis for the past week, on business.

—Michael Hartford, a clerk in the employ of Mr. C. B. Coffin, is quite ill.

—Mr. W. H. Holbrook of Boston is to build a handsome house on Pembroke street.

—Mr. Lemuel Mellet will remove to Somerville, March 1. He has purchased a home in that city.

—Rev. B. K. Pierce delivered an interesting address in the Methodist Church, Sunday evening.

—Mr. J. G. Kilburn of Avon place has moved to Newtonville, where he has leased a house on Bowers street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hano leave for Washington next week and will be present at the inauguration ceremonies.

—Mr. W. B. Whittier, the provision dealer, has arrived home from a several weeks' visit to his farm in Maine.

—Mr. C. W. Bunting, the pioneer fish dealer in Newton, calls attention to his fish and oysters, in another column.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook lectured in the First Church course in Providence, Monday evening, on "Unitarianism and Modern Literature."

—Mr. W. F. Paul of Thornton street will remove from this city soon, and has bought a house in Somerville where he will reside permanently.

—Mr. H. W. Crowell has improved so much that on Monday he was able to be removed from the Cottage Hospital to his home on Church street.

—The Turner Centre Creamery Butter received fresh every few days by G. P. Atkins, who has succeeded Mr. Beal as agent for this famous butter.

—At the Methodist church next Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. F. Nichols, will preach on "The man who would be king" and the result." Service at 7.30. All welcome.

—A pleasant sleigh ride party started from Rev. A. B. Earle's house on Saturday evening and enjoyed a delightful ride through the Newtons to Wellesley and return. There were 35 ladies and gentlemen in the party.

—It was thought that the new wing of the Hospital would be ready for dedication during the first week in March, but it is likely the work will be deferred until the middle of the close of the month.

—Mr. Henry Fuller has sold a very desirable lot for building, situated on Chester street, Newton Highlands, to Jeremiah M. Watson, Esq., of Huntington avenue, Boston, who will undoubtedly improve it.

—The clever correspondent of the Boston Herald, who writes, in the doing of the Legislature, predicts that the committee on towns will report in favor of annexing the Morse field in Watertown to Newton.

—The Boston Traveller reports that Miss Mary Shannon has offered to present to the town of Bar Harbor a fine building to be used for a hall and other public purposes, provided that neither a lockup nor a prize fight ever be located in it.

—Mr. Charles N. Thomas will give his famous illustrated lecture, entitled "Here and There in the Civil War," in the parlors of the Newton Club, next Tuesday evening, beginning at 7.45 o'clock. The entertainment is for members and their ladies only.

—Miss Whittier has been taking the place of Miss Hamlin in the choir of Grace Church on Tuesday last.

—Miss Hamlin is the leading soloist at the coming concert of the Handel and Haydn Society.

—The Channing English Literature class met Tuesday evening, and Brooking's "Andrea del Sarto" and "Fra Lippo Lippi" were read, by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook and Rev. Mr. Spaulding. The poems were illustrated by a number of photographs, and were well received by the readers.

—Mr. Thomas L. Whiton, for many years a well-known expressman in Newton, died last Friday morning at Watertown, and the funeral services took place at Hingham, Saturday, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook. The interment was in the family lot in the Hingham cemetery. The deceased leaves one son, who is now in Springfield.

—Every year about this time there is quite a piling up social engagements in view of the coming of the Spring. The season of that season has become so general that it makes a very perceptible difference in almost all social circles, so that it has to be taken into account. Lent begins this year on the 6th of March and ends April 21st.

—There have been only two cases of diphtheria among the 600 pupils in the Bigelow and Underwood schools, and as far as can be learned there are no cases among the children at present.

—Mr. Edward P. Tuttle was married in Boston, Tuesday last, to the bride, Miss May H. Devereaux. They will take an extended tour through the South, spending a part of the time with Mrs. Tuttle's sister, who resides at Brunswick, Ga. On their return to Newton Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle reside at 22 Jefferson street, and will be "at home" on Tuesdays in April.

—The attention of parents is called to the extreme danger there is to the health of children who go to school with wet feet. The pond on Farlow Park has been a most sailable attraction to the boys who vie with each other to get the biggest soaking. If sore throats and the like abound it must not be attributed so much to the defective sanitation of school rooms as to the imprudence of boys on the way to school.

—Mr. Bunting's fish market was established in 1877, in its present location next door to Brackett's market, in Cole's Block. He has been 40 years in the business, 20 of which he has spent in Newton, and he is thoroughly posted on the wants of Newton trade. He calls special attention to his oysters, which are received fresh from the beds and opened daily on the premises. Orders received by telephone or will call at house if desired. See advertisement.

—Mr. C. L. Litchfield has accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Times Printing house, the largest printing establishment in Philadelphia. He leaves here Saturday and will commence his new duties Monday morning. Mr. Litchfield was until recently foreman of the Rand Avery Printing Company. He has lived in Newton several years where he has many friends who will regret his departure from this city.

—Middlesex Court, M. C. O. P., held its annual banquet in Armory Hall, last evening. The hall was prettily decorated and many pretty costumes were worn by the ladies. About 200 were present and participated in the pleasures of the occasion. Music was rendered by Gardner's orchestra and a collation was served at 10.30 o'clock by Caterer James of Waltham. After the material features High Chief Ranger Fennessy of Boston and others made remarks, congratulating Middlesex Court upon the

success attending the banquet, and alluding to its prosperous condition and large membership.

—The oratorio of "Emmanuel" by J. Elliot Trowbridge, is being quite extensively introduced during the present musical season in New England. It was recently given in the Opera House in New Bedford, Mass., by the New Bedford Choral Society, orchestra and soloists. At present time, it is in preparation at Manchester, N. H., and will be performed in a few weeks. It is also to be given by a large society in Cohasset, Mass., full orchestra numbering 80 performers and distinguished soloists, early in June as soon as the summer visitors have arrived at their cottages. In Lynn, Mass., a large society is preparing to produce it with orchestra and soloists, in the course of 2 or 3 months. In other places it is being considered, and will, doubtless, be adopted by musical societies as a work for study and practice, enjoyable by and elevating to both singers and audiences.

—The Y. M. C. A. meeting last Sunday afternoon was in charge of Mr. C. A. Haskett of the Eliot church. The room was well filled. The leader took for his subject, "Immortality," or the future life for the Christian. He read the last two chapters of the book of Daniel, which is beautifully described the "Christian's final abode." He drew vividly the difference between earthly and heavenly scenes, saying that the New Jerusalem should be to us what the ancient Jerusalem was to the Jews. As the invitation was given for all who were not Christians to join the host marching on to victory, four manifested such a desire, and an after meeting was held in the room.

Next Sunday afternoon the Rev. Geo. S. Butters of the Methodist church at Newtonville will read one of his original stories; wherever Mr. Butters has read these stories they have been very effective, and many have been brought to a knowledge of the Saviour. Come and bring your friends with you.

—Company C, 5th regiment, M. V. M., held an election at its armory last Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. John C. Kennedy. Maj. Frost of the 3rd regiment presided. The election of a captain resulted in the unanimous choice of 1st Lieut. George C. Applin. Second Lieut. David C. Scott was unanimously elected 1st lieutenant and Corporal A. D. Williams was elected 2nd lieutenant. Capt. Applin enlisted as a private in company C, May 10, 1880. He was elected 2nd Lieutenant April 26, 1887, and 1st Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1887. He has made an excellent record as an officer, and is qualified in every way to fill the duties of commander. First Lieutenant Scott has been a member of the company six years, and is an excellent officer. The company has a full membership, although a reorganization will probably occur as there is an opportunity for improvement of the men in the ranks. In the past the company has held a high position in the state militia.

Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment,

Yes, or No?

An important meeting of the friends of temperance, interested in Constitutional Prohibition, will be held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at 7.30, for the purpose of effecting a union organization of all forces for the campaign. It is earnestly desired that there should be a large attendance, comprising all temperance organizations and citizens generally. It is hoped that every citizen of the entire city of Newton will attend, accompanied by the ladies of his family. Newton should not only save herself from the ruin course, but by every possible vote do her best to save every city and town in the Commonwealth through Constitutional Prohibition.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps was held in Masonic hall, on Thursday afternoon, the president in the chair. After the opening exercises and a general discussion on parliamentary law, the reports of the various committees were listened to with much interest.

The Relief committee reported the wants of the different families in their care, two new families who had applied for aid. The president of the Sewing circle reported the work accomplished in making over garments for the different persons cared for by this organization.

The committee on the room at the Soldiers' Home, cared for by these ladies, reported several articles needed to make the room more cheerful and attractive.

The business affairs of the Corps are in prosperous condition. An invitation from the president of the associated charities of Boston was extended through the president of the Relief Corps to the working committees, asking them to aid in the work of the associated charities of Boston.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon, Mayor Burr presiding. Other members present were Otis Pettie, Councilman Wiswall, Dr. Frisbie and Franklin Fuller. The usual routine business was discussed; membranous croup was added to the list of contagious diseases; the agent was authorized to placard houses in which were cases of scarlet fever, small-pox, diphtheria, yellow fever and cholera; cess-pools were ordered to be at least 20 feet from the outside walls of houses.

Undertakers were instructed to use no draperies in cases of deaths from contagious diseases; where patients have to be removed it was decided to be cheaper and better to send them to the Boston City Hospital than to the Pest House.

The case of Mr. Swallow, clerk for Mr. Noble, who is ill from diphtheria, was discussed, and it was suggested by Agent French that the disease might have been caused by a direct draft from the vaults on the premises of Mr. Farham, which have been complained of many times, and are near the room in which he slept.

The discussion of the contract for removal of ashes was postponed for one week, to Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 26.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Health, hereby tender to Hon. J. Wesley Kimball our thanks for his cordial and valuable aid during the entire term since the formation of the Board.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate his labors as Mayor, (and ex-officio member of the board) in caring for the health and best interests of the city, and his untiring energy in promoting sanitary improvements.

Resolved, That our best wishes follow him in his retirement to private life and that we sincerely hope that success will crown his future enterprise as it has that of the past.

THE DEADLY GRADE CROSSINGS.

THE PLAN OF SEPARATING STREETS AND RAILROADS IN NEWTON.

The special commission on grade crossings have issued a full report of their labors, and the following reference is made to Newton:

There are 18 grade crossings in Newton on public streets, besides several private crossings on streets, that are much used. The main line of the Boston & Albany railroad crosses nine streets at grade in a distance of about three miles; the Brookline branch crosses five streets in about a mile; the Newton Lower Falls branch one at Newton Lower Falls, and the Woonsocket division of the New York & New England railroad crosses three streets at grade in Newton Upper Falls.

Those streets which cross the four main tracks of the Boston & Albany railroad in the thickly settled villages of Newton, Newtonville and West Newton, are the only ones which we have fully investigated in that city. There are nine streets which cross at grade within a distance of about three miles, and three other which cross on overhead bridges. There are three stations—one at each of the villages above mentioned—a little less than a mile apart. At each of these stations is a grade crossing, and when suburban trains are standing there receiving passengers, people from the north side, in a hurry to get the train, are very apt to take their chances and cross the tracks ahead of express trains, even though the gates are down. It is clear what the remedy should be. The conditions at these crossings are such that the grades should be separated as soon as possible. Delay in the matter must add annually to the present list of victims. We would recommend that the tracks be depressed, commencing at a point about seven-eighths of a mile east of the Newton station, and continuing to a point nearly opposite Cross street, a distance of about 2-1/2 miles. From Cross street, westward, we would recommend the raising of the tracks to the overhead bridge at Auburn street, a distance of 1-1/2 miles. Following are the changes which we propose at the several crossings:

Depress the railroad, raise the street.

Chestnut street, West Newton 8 1/2 feet 14 feet 5 1/2 feet

Washington street, West Newton 10 feet 16 feet 6 feet

Washington street, West Newton 10 feet 16 feet 6 feet

Rowe street, Auburndale 6 feet 9 feet

The present footway under the railroad at Newton to be replaced by a foot bridge over the tracks. This seems to us the best method for abolishing these dangerous crossings, and for the future of the city and the railroad, and the comfort and convenience of the public. We estimate the expense of this work at \$1,300,000.

The map which accompanies the report shows that the grade with the depressed tracks will be from 6.33 feet to 21 feet per mile, while the present grade is from 29.56 to 27 feet per mile; so that this would be one argument for the railroad to make the change. Another advantage to the road would be the removal of delays and the power to reduce the running time between Boston and New York, which is rendered imperative by the rivalry of the New York and New England.

It is said that one object of the increase of capital stock is to furnish funds for the cost of separating the grades, and that every citizen of Newton should hope they will get the required permission. The proposed plan makes such slight changes in the streets that the damage to adjacent property at the principal crossings would not be great.

The Harvard Concert.

With the program of the concert given by the Harvard Glee and Banjo Clubs in Eliot Hall, Wednesday evening, there was but one fault, namely, that it was too short.

The singing of the Glee Club, although the audience seemed not fully to appreciate the fact, was of a high order of excellence. The program opened with the charming Estudiantina of Lacombe, and included selections mostly outside of the ordinary Glee Club repertoire, while a pleasing innovation was the insertion of such numbers as the beautiful Lullaby by Brahms, and Arthur Thayer's popular song, "Courtship." The singing of the club was at all times refined, the tone being of exceptional sweetness and purity, this being especially noticeable in the Lullaby, while humorous songs were sung with that dash and spirit which their effective rendering demands. The solo number of the program was Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," sung by Mr. Karl Hackett. Mr. Hackett's voice was especially suited to this composition, and it received a finished performance at his hands. Mr. Hackett's voice is so well known in Newton that it requires no further notice, except to say that he disappointed no one in his admirable rendering of the song.

For precision, unity and expression, no club playing has ever surpassed that of the Harvard Banjo Club in this city. Their playing aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the audience, and was really very fine. The guitars did not overbalance the banjos, as is frequently the case, if anything they might have been a little stronger, but the ritardando and the accelerando, the crescendo and the diminuendo, were simply perfect.

We are sorry that the audience did not give more applause to the Glee Club, possibly the program was somewhat of a disappointment to many, but it was a pleasant change from the more usual one. But musically the concert was a perfect success, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of again listening to these clubs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN TRANSACT IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen met Monday evening, Mayor Burr presiding. All the members except Alderman Pettie were present.

MAYOR BURR'S FIRST VETO.

The order appropriating \$100 for the insertion of city ordinances, etc., in the Newton Directory, was returned without the Mayor's signature, for the following reasons:

"As the directory is published but once in two years, and first appears in April, the list of members of the city government is valuable to such citizens as were or are in the habit of consulting a directory, for only nine months of the period of two years that intervene before the appearance of a new edition. Much of the matter now inserted in the directory at the expense of the city seems to be of little value to the citizens and part at least to come under the head of ordinary directory. Moreover, the present ordinances are likely to be materially changed by the commission for which you have provided and their publication under such circumstances seems of doubtful expediency.

The city already causes to be printed and distributed to all citizens who ask for them a municipal register, containing the city charter and ordinances, reports of the various heads of departments, a fire alarm telegraph schedule, a school list and a list of members of the city government, committees and city officials. These sources of information seem to be both abundant and sufficient."

Business from the Common Council was disposed of in concurrence.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The petition of the New England Telephone Company to have the franchises and locations granted to the Suburban Company transferred to them, which had been referred to the City Solicitor, was returned with the endorsement that in his opinion the Board of Aldermen had no right to make the transference asked for. This made quite a sensation, as it puts the New England Telephone Company in a peculiar position.

Mayor Burr read a notice of a hearing given by the legislative committee on drainage, on the petitions of citizens of Brookline to extend a drain through parts of Newton, to be held Monday, Feb. 18. Mayor Burr attended and the hearing was adjourned.

J. T. Waterhouse was granted a sixth class liquor license.

Alderman Harbach reported from the highway committee a list of sidewalks constructed in and to be constructed in the above-named "gym" at the house of class exercise; there they can see the young men enjoy a vigorous exercise in the dumb-bell, wand, or other drill. They perspire freely and wash off with a sponge, tub, or spray bath. A few minutes later, after a brisk rubbing, they see the boy again, greatly refreshed in body and in spirits.

Some say that this kind of exercise is beneficial to a fellow who naturally has a strong frame and perhaps detrimental to those who are weak. This is very queer logic. If we have not the gift of a strong body, it is nothing less than our duty, not our privilege, to take the necessary steps to become strong and able-bodied.

It is the simplicity of the exercises at "gym" that shows that they are intended for every one. Newton should not be backward in this matter.

W. E. SCALES.

Atkinson House Furnishing Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atkinson House Furnishing Company was held at the office of the corporation in Portland, Me., Feb. 9.

The records of the last annual meeting and directors' meeting were read and approved. The resignation of Hon. R. Dornan as a director was accepted. The President reported the volume of business at the Portland and all the branch stores as largely increased during the year.

The Treasurer reported that the amount of capital stock disposed of at par up to Jan. 1, 1889, was \$243,450, leaving stock unsold to that date amounting to \$256,550. The company, from its profits, has paid three semi-annual dividends of five per cent, besides carrying from 3 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent, annually, a surplus fund, and large blocks of stock have since been disposed of.

The old Board of Directors, with the exception of Hon. R. Dornan, was elected. Mr. Lewis J. Bird, of Boston, being named as his successor.

The stockholders unanimously voted, as a mark of their entire approval of their chief officers, an increase of salary to both the President and Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Hogg, of Worcester, Mass., it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the price of the stocks of the corporation be increased to \$12.00 per share on and after April 1st, and the officers "are hereby instructed to offer no stock at a less price from that date."

On motion it was resolved to insure the life of the President of the Corporation in the sum of \$100,000, the proceeds in case of his death, to revert to the Corporation.

The meeting throughout was most harmonious and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by L. J. Bird, B. A. Atkinson, J. C. Woodside, and J. H. Wheeler, Jr., of Boston; H. L. Stockwell, of Worcester, Mass.; J. C. Riley, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. J. Emerson, J. E. Donnell, A. W. Ayer, of Portland, and H. M. Sanborn, of Rockland, indicative of their thorough satisfaction of the affairs of the Company, its management, its profits, and general outlook for the future, and each in turn deplored the fact that, with such a home investment, capitalists should be hunting over the wild West for investments.

Mr. Bird, in the course of his remarks, referred to the bonds of the corporation as "glit-edged securities," which he has purchased for his son and heir.

An employee, also a stockholder, referred feelingly to the hearty co-operation between the officers and employees of the company. Everything worked harmoniously and to their mutual benefit.

A general inspection of the store and storehouses was made by the directors and shareholders.

This day's mail brought orders, and stock sold prior to and subsequent to the meeting, amounted to over \$10,000.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

PROF. ENGLISH AND DR. FURBER ADDRESS ITS MEMBERS.

The regular meeting of the Congregational Club was held in the Second church, West Newton, Monday evening, President Harwood in the chair. The usual social features and supper preceded the exercises in the chapel, pleasantly initiated with a selection by a double quartet from the Second church. The reports of the committees were first in order. The executive committee made no special report and the committee on nomination reported four applications for membership. Rev. Mr. Cobb for the outlook committee made an encouraging report. He alluded to a visit he had made recently to the state house of representatives during the discussion of the subject of the proposed prohibitory amendment which is to be submitted to the people. The opponents of the bill made a fight against it and some warm and hasty words were spoken. I was gratified, said Mr. Cobb, to see the Newton representative, Mr. Slocum, who is also a member of this club, arise from his seat and speak in favor of the proposed amendment in well chosen terms carrying weight and conviction with them. It is a portentous question and there is only one side on which Christian men and women can enroll themselves. I am gratified to be able to report a favorable outlook for Christians on the whole. The Christian church is not losing ground; the church attendance has been large and the audiences attentive and interested. At West Newton and Newton Highlands the attendance has been very large and an increasing interest is reported in the several Sunday schools. The attendance at the West Newton church a few Sundays since was 295, the highest point that has been reached. At the Eliot church there is a growing interest in the prayer meetings and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at Newton Centre is taking hold of its work with much earnestness. Several conversions have been reported at West Newton, a deep religious interest has been awakened at Auburndale among the young and old alike, and three or four young persons have been converted at Newtonville. At the Eliot church, there are inquiries ever and anon and this is probably attributable to the special inquiry meetings which are held at that church. In various ways the good seed is being sown and there is a corresponding measure of encouragement to Christian people.

The club acted favorably on the application of two persons for membership and on motion of Dr. Calkins the necessary action for the repeal of the by-law that requires that the business of the club shall not be taken up for consideration at 7.30 o'clock, was assigned for the next meeting.

The quartet then rendered the selection "How Lovely are the Messengers," after which President Harwood spoke briefly. He said that the club had been organized to bring about a spiritual quickening and moral awakening among Christian people. During the time that we have been together we have commenced to realize more fully the importance of bringing God's blessing and love to our fellow men. We have come to know that the strongholds of evil are being attacked by Christian soldiers engaged by victory and not dishonored by defeat. Our loyalty to a common cause has led us to possess ourselves of all the wisdom in extending the goodness and blessings of God that has been gained by Christian experience. As members of the body of Christ our relation with Him must be always kept open in order to receive His blessing and render acceptable service. At the conclusion of Mr. Harwood's remarks, he pleasantly introduced Prof. English of the Newton Theological Institution as the first speaker of the evening. Prof. English spoke upon phases of Evangelistic work, and the intellectual character of Evangelistic work in building up Christian character.

Christian character can be toned in three ways, said the speaker, by intellectual training, by the power of clear conviction and by the vital experiences of the Holy Spirit. The intellectual character has an essential place. Christ exacts tribute from the brain and a clear conception of the Gospel requires careful exposition. Nothing can take the place of able preaching, but that alone will not attain the object we seek, the conversion of the Christian world. It is clear that the Christ like character in our souls and the minister of God must come in personal contact with the fruits, bringing to them the evident points of the Gospel in order to save souls and promote faith in God.

Christ said if we cherish the right moral view of God, we shall possess the right intellectual view of God. The truths out of the Gospel are spiritual truths and must be spiritually defined. The spirit and character of revealed truth is the essence and aim of Evangelistic work. It is clear that the moral frame requisite to see the truth in its fullness must be of necessity be of Evangelistic character. Light can only be seen by light. A right moral state of the soul tends to exhaustion and decay. The invigoration necessary as a result of this decline lies with the power of Christian truth and women. It can be remedied by Christian activity, the influence of Christian men in bringing salvation to others, opening to their minds God's truth, love and communion for all mankind. The knowledge of truth and the Evangelistic use of truth go together and are essential one to the other.

Preaching alone will not build up Christ-like character. Personal contact with souls develops faith in Jesus Christ. Evangelistic earnestness sheds its reflex influence upon the mind. It was this that preserved the mind of Jesus Christ in such wonderful equipoise in oneness of thought with God. Evangelistic work tends to bring us to Christian work with a sense of reality. Pastors must therefore come in contact with lost souls, asking them to come to the Savior, for preaching alone is not sufficient. We have relatively too much preaching in comparison with Evangelistic work. Conviction of the truths in God is necessary to the development of Christian character. There must be a foundation of conviction deep seated in the soul. Christians must endeavor to save souls for skepticism often begins where labor for salvation of souls ends. There must be a readiness to portray the experiences of faith in God, giving and extending encouragement to Christian life.

He who does not love his religion is only half a Christian for he lacks the Evangelistic zeal and earnestness which is most needed. It is only the men who put on the whole armor of God who can save the souls of men, and such a man is not one who lacks Evangelistic ardor.

The mighty spectacle of the grand army of Christians battling for human souls would have a powerful influence upon the minds of the unbelievers, and such a grand spectacle of Evangelistic ardor would surely destroy skepticism. The victory would be speedy because of that element of intrinsic value in the Gospel, the possession of faith and a purpose to save the souls of men. All men would "crown Him God of all." At the conclusion of Prof. English's address the quartet sang "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken," after which the closing remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Furber who delivered an instructive paper upon the development and effects of Evangelistic work.

For three weeks I was suffering from severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. I tried some of the many remedies without any relief. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed. Henry C. Clark, 1st Division New York Appraisers' Office.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Melton, Druggist, Worcester, Mass. 16 2t

The Handsomest Lady in Newton
Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c, and \$1.

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To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

One of Many.
VICTOR, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1887.

Mr. O. G. Woodward, Dear Sir: Send me 1/2 gross Kemp's Balsam, 20c size, and a few samples. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure. I have fifteen other cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells 10 to one best of all. Respectfully yours, F. E. Cobb. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1. Sample bottle free. 15 2t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Arthur Hudson.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s Cough Cure. It has cured thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

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WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

MESSRS. J. T. ALLEN AND E. T. KIMBALL
ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall, Monday evening. The attendance was very small but the exercises proved quite interesting. The music consisted of instrumental solos by Mr. John Mardon, who played upon the banjo and harmonica at the same time, giving a very clever exhibition of his skill and receiving a demonstrative recall. The lecture was delivered by Mr. George A. Walton, secretary of the state board of education, who gave sketches from the writings of Petrolium V. Nashby with analytical comments.

The question for discussion was resolved, "That the consolidation of railroads is a public benefit." The argument was opened by Mr. James T. Allen, who said that the question must be decided in the affirmative because the consolidation of railroad and steamboat lines had resulted beyond question in benefit to the general public. When the Boston & Albany Railroad had its terminus at Worcester, great difficulty was experienced in getting to Albany because the convenience of patrons who had availed themselves of the accommodations of the Boston & Worcester Railroad were not regarded by the connecting road to Albany. There was no competition and there seemed to be a combination between the railroad and the hotels to bring about a delay at Worcester, often making it necessary for the traveler to remain in that city over night. Now, as a result of railroad consolidation, passengers can buy a through ticket to the West, and almost any desired point, and travel continuously with the least possible delay or annoyance caused formerly by waiting for trains in various places along the line of the journey.

This is the result of combination, a pooling of issues as one might say. The former banking system of the country before the general system at present in vogue, had its drawbacks for a bill issued by a certain bank, was only good at home, and gold was utilized by travelers to overcome this difficulty. Today the system is the same in all parts of the country, and it is the line of consolidation. The railroads in Germany partly owned by the states are consolidated, and yet travelers cannot say that they travel with less safety or more danger to accident and loss of life. The public at the same time is better accommodated. It is true that consolidation is in the interests of the railroads but the interests of railroads are identical with the interests of the public. Through consolidation it is possible to bring a barrel of flour from a point in the West to our own door at a comparatively small expense. Consolidation of railroads has brought about less expense in management and the salaries of numerous railroad managers is saved under the combined system. It is an advantage in almost every way for when railroads consolidate the interests of the stockholders whose interests are bound up with the interests of the public.

Mr. E. F. Kimball said that the question as stated had no negative side for it was admitted that the consolidation of railroads had been a benefit to the public. The question to consider are the dangers which may arise from such a system, to what extent may railroads safely be allowed to consolidate and how far is it necessary to allow free competition on railroads. It is the railroad problem of the country. There is an undoubted tendency towards consolidation. It will be remembered that the competition in passenger rates during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia resulted advantageously to travelers, and since that time the competing railroads have discovered that it was in their interest to consolidate. The question is, "How does this change affect the public?" The point raised by Mr. Allen, that a large amount is saved in salaries, has no great importance, for the managers of consolidated railroads receive enormous salaries, amounting to three or four times the sum paid to a manager under the separate system. Through freight it is said can be carried more economically under the consolidated system, but this is due to other conditions. Engines run at a greater speed as a result of perfect machinery, and the lack of quick loading of cars has been devised, and in many ways improvements have been made which enables the railroad to conduct its business at less expense.

Mr. W. E. Plummer said that the terms of consolidation combination and absorption had been confounded by the previous speakers. Railroad consolidation has not benefited the public. The stock of the Boston & Maine railroad in 1840 was worth much more than after consolidation with other roads. The Boston & Albany railroad is now petitioning the Legislature to increase its capital stock ten millions. If they want to increase their capital stock why don't they sell enough to bring in ten millions and give the public a chance to derive some of the benefit. The whole consolidation of railroads is like every other great monopoly, an injury to the people. The Standard Oil Co. is the only exception and it is the only instance where the people have derived any benefit. This is due to the inexhaustible supply and it only costs 2-3 cents a gallon to place the oil on the market. It is sold for 10 cents per gallon; giving to the company only the small profit of 750 per cent. Since the consolidation of the West End Railway, people are obliged to wait, and if they complain the conductor says this road is independent; if you don't like our style you have the privilege of walking.

Mr. W. E. Spinney said that competition between railroads never worked well. The result had been disastrous and competition was carried to a point until it reached bankruptcy. Business can not be so stationary as long as competition between railroads existed. Consolidation should be allowed where the State can control, and such consolidation should never be permitted to develop into a monopoly.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Women Iron Workers.

There are probably a thousand women working in the iron mills in Pittsburgh, making bolts, nuts, hinges and barbed wires. Three years ago, owing to a difficulty with the men working in the bolt mills, the proprietors decided to try women, and since that time they have been employed very generally in all the iron works. Women are also employed in Pratt & Litchworth's malleable iron-

works at Black Rock, N. Y. Four years ago the proprietors engaged two young women to do office work. That they employ 10 women in that department today is proof of the success of this movement. The firm employ in all about 150 women in the different departments. The work there is all piece work and the young women earn about \$6 per week. The more expert earn more. They do work that is usually done by boys, but one of the proprietors says: "We find the girls more attentive to business and more faithful; they are nearly all under 20 years of age, and it is our experience that girls of 14 know more than boys of the same class at 18." "When they get through their work they wash every suspicion of dirt from their faces and hands, change their shoes and gowns and smooth their hair. Then they don comfortable and becoming wraps and hats and sally forth. No one, from their appearance, could guess that they had not been handling ribbons and laces all day over a dry goods counter instead of operating oily and face-begriming machinery."

From Chicago.

The Woman's Alliance formed of delegates from the woman's press club, the ethical society and other assemblies, met recently at the Palmer house, in Chicago, for the consideration of the compulsory education question. Mrs. Caroline A. Huling presided, and about 50 women were present. A resolution, preventing members of the alliance from holding political office was passed, and a committee appointed to effect the incorporation of the alliance under the State laws, the object being to create a business organization for the creation and enforcement of laws which benefit women and children. The alliance wants a board of education made up equally of men and women, who shall have power in addition to school duties to inspect factories where children are employed. Mrs. Charlotte C. Holm, agent for the women's protective association, gave an address at Ethical Hall, recently, in which she defended the association, which has been criticised for defending depraved women. "Men for jury, men for spectators, a man for a judge, and a poor lone woman has simply no show for protection, whether she is in the wrong or not."

A Blue Law.

There is at the present time a bill before the Connecticut Legislature which provides that "whenever a married woman shall neglect her household duties and the care of her husband and children and shall employ her time and service in earning money for her own use, the husband may give notice to her employer, and subsequently her earnings shall become his property, and he shall have a right of action to recover it. This act shall refer only to marriages made since April 20, 1887." This bill is introduced by Senator Hall. The women in Connecticut will feel a particular interest in Senator Hall's future career.

From Various Quarters.

The working women's protective union of New York zealously guards the interests for which it was organized. It has recently adjusted serious troubles between certain manufacturers and their female employees. The 25th anniversary of the union was recently celebrated. During its existence it has received 322,233 applications, supplied 50,855 situations, prosecuted 11,495 frauds, and collected \$2,515.06 from employers who refused to pay hard-earned wages. The legal wisdom of the society is yearly increasing. The report for the past year shows that it was harder to secure situations for applicants than in any of the previous four years, but a larger number of frauds were prosecuted and more money, in larger sums, collected. The occupations followed by women college graduates are indicated by the records of the association of collegiate alumnae. Of 524 members the latest report shows eleven physicians, nine journalists, eight authors, eight librarians, as assistants, five lawyers, three artists, three printers, two each of school principals, musicians, elocutionists and private secretaries, and one each, lecturer, chemist, type-writer, government clerk and merchant. Women graduates are also engaged in such varied occupations as book-keeping, dairy farming, stock raising, insurance agency, copying, biology, the drama, and even in the editorship of an agricultural journal.

Civil Service.

The following address has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Newton Civil Service Reform Association:

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 14, 1889.
To the President-elect, General Harrison:
The Newton Civil Service Reform Association begs your attention to the case of Indian Commissioner Obery.

In the selection of Indian Agents and their subordinates there is a pressing need of the application of the principles of civil service reform. This association, therefore, learned with great pleasure of the appointment of Mr. Obery as head of the Indian Department, because he is a faithful and intelligent leader in that reform.

We also regarded with great satisfaction your approval of the declarations of the Republican platform in favor of civil service reform, and with even more satisfaction your own declaration that "in appointments to every grade and department fitness and not party service should be the essential discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office."

We, therefore, cannot but hope that in the case of Mr. Obery these views will receive their appropriate application in his retention as the head of Indian affairs.

Very respectfully,
HENRY LAMBERT, President.
James P. Tolman, Secretary.

New Music.

We have received this week from Messrs. White, Smith & Co., 538 Washington street, the following: "Daphne's Cheeks," song, words by Walter Besant, music by J. B. Campbell; "Elite Newport," by J. L. Ross, for piano; the libretto of "Said Pasha," and opera in 2 acts; and the following vocal gems from this pleasing opera: "Two Birdies, with their features," "Our Great Pasha," "I'm a Nobleman of Mexico," "They are Beautiful," "If you want to know the secret," "Oh! deep within my inmost heart, My love is like a lily fair," "I will not weep," "At last we are alone," "Life seems only sunshine," "Love is a queer thing," "You shall be rich and powerful," "If some other sweetheart."

It is Useful

for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moths and tan and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—(Young Ladies' Magazine.

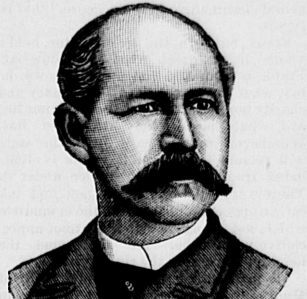
Honest.

In these days of adulteration and fraud, in all branches business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W. B. Everts, A. M., Charleston, S. C.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietors of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and \$1.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$2.50 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write to
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FOR SALE BY
M. J. O'SHEA, 350 Centre St., Newton.
GEO. E. BARROWS, Newton Centre.

BILIOUSNESS.

This very common complaint, which is caused by a dormant or inactive liver, can be cured in a short time by using Ingalls' Mandrake Compound, as can also the various diseases arising from inactive liver or kidneys. These organs, if inactive, will allow impure blood to enter the heart, causing tightness about that organ and palpitation.

She suffered thirty years.

Mrs. DUDLEY CHANDLER, of Melrose, Mass., says: "I had suffered with Palpitation of the Heart more than thirty years before I found anything to give me essential relief. Last fall I tried Ingalls' Mandrake Compound, and remarkable as it was, this Compound relieved me in two days, so that for several months afterwards I felt not the slightest touch of it, and an perfectly free from now. Sometimes, before I took this Compound, the pulsations of my heart were so violent as to shake my whole body with rapid agitations, and at times I fainted and became entirely insensible. Now I am perfectly free from all this suffering. Consequently I can most sincerely and earnestly recommend this Compound to all like sufferers, as pre-eminently the best medicine I ever knew for Palpitation of the Heart."

This Compound is purely Vegetable, and strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease.

Ingalls' Mandrake Compound is sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. Prepared only by the **INGALLS MEDICAL CO., Lowell, Mass.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without spitting blood, or if you have a Cough with a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required.

MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore I can be CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 5, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Mass.

H. COLDWELL.

24-11

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January 1, 1889.

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We have obtained the services of **MR. J. W. KNOWLES**, of Newtonville, a Cutter of high standing.

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T. F. CLENNAN.

Carriage Trimming & Harness

MAKING.

BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.

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All orders for Gas and Electric Light left at their office, 421 Centre street, Newton, will receive prompt attention.

TELEPHONE 78-2.

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Incorporated 1887.

West Newton, Mass.

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, President.
JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

Trustees—Austin R. Mitchell, Ben. F. Houghton, Dwight Chester, Edward L. Pickard, Prescott C. Brigham, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett, Alfred L. Barbour, Edward W. Cate, Adams K. Tolman, C. F. Eddy, Lyman K. Putney.

Committee of Investment—Austin R. Mitchell, Edward L. Barbour, Dwight Chester, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett.

Open for business daily, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 3 to 4 p. m.

Deposits will commence drawing interest on the first days of January, April, July and October.

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NEWTON OFFICE:

Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received after. Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

NEWTON LAUNDRY

J. FRED RICHARDSON.

Thornhill (formerly School) St., near Washington St., Newton.

Best and Most Modern Improved Facilities for Laundering by Steam.

Without injury to clothing of any description. Send postal and team will call for and deliver work.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

ROOFING.

Slate, Copper, Tin and Gravel

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Special attention given to repairing.

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Established 1836. Telephone No. 162. 49 88

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Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Get Your Lunch at

F. M. PHILLIPS'

DINING ROOMS,

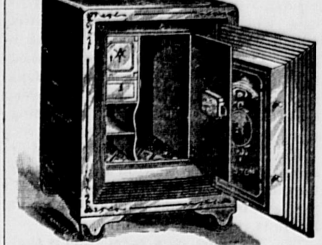
16 North Market St.,

And 16 Clinton Street, Boston.

E. C. MORRIS & CO'S

SAFES

ALWAYS PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS.



Read from the Great Marblehead, Mass. fire, Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 23, 1888.

Messrs. E. C. MORRIS & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

This is to certify that I have been using a No. 6 E. C. Morris & Co.'s safe in my store, and that in the most terrible fire this town has ever known on the night of the 25th inst. the safe was subjected to very intense heat for 36 hours, and upon its being opened, to my surprise, found its contents in perfect condition with the exception of the leather on one book which was against the wall of the safe, while the writing on every leaf was as clear as daylight as when it was put in. I also found Machine Twist, Needles, Papers, etc., in good, clear condition. In case I rebuild I shall feel that I can do no better than to use again what has served me well in this fire. In our fire of 1887 I had a safe of another make, the contents of which came out in very good shape but not as well as this one, although that fire was not as bad as this one.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit, and should take pleasure in showing the books, etc., to any one who would like to see them.

Respectfully Yours,
(Sgn.) HENRY O. SYMONDS.

P. S. Dec. 23.—I have this day purchased another of same size, having been satisfied with the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On Aug. 9th, 1887, we had one of your large make of safes in our Wolfboro, N. H. factory, which went through a very hot fire and stood the test. Again on Dec. 25, 1888, in the Marblehead conflagration another of your make stood the test and all its contents found in good condition, even a gross of matches.

Under the circumstances we can safely recommend your make to all.

Yours truly,
(Sgn.) F. W. & I. M. Monroe.

Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 28, 1889.

Messrs. E. C. Morris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,

On opening our safe which we purchased from you some two years ago, we found everything in perfect condition. The contents of our safe caused it to be exposed to intense heat for a number of hours.

As soon as we are ready to purchase we will call and select another of your make.

Yours very truly,
J. M. Cropley & Bros.

Over 100,000 in Use.

Send for Catalogue.

E. C. MORRIS & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN S. SUMNER,

FURNACES, RANGES

AND STOVES.

The Magee Boston Heater furnace has no equal. The Magee Mystic Range with its patent grate is one of the most perfect ranges ever invented. The Mistletoe Parlor Stove is one of the prettiest ever put on the market and its working is superior to all others.

Repair pieces of any pattern furnished at short notice. General jobbing done in a thorough manner.

Centre St., Newton.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscriber are

Comfortable, Serviceable and Stylish.

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with great promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50.

Very Best Plain shirts, \$2.00

Finest Dress Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$2.25.

If not convenient to call at my office will meet customers at any place in Newton or Boston.

E. B. Blackwell,

43 THORNTON STREET.

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Nearly opposite B. & A. R. Station, Newton, Mass.

Fever Sores for 24 Years.

After 46 years' experience as a student and physician I claim that every doctor in the world is killing his patients, in the ratio of introducing into their stomachs any indigestible substances, such as quinine, calomel or opium; that the digestive apparatus is intended for food only.

Mrs. W. S. Kyle, of 635 Fifth street, So. Boston (the mother of Dr. Kyle), had running sores on her limbs for 24 years, with dropsy, indigestion, constipation and other complaints. Took lots of drugs, only to increase her maladies, and is now well from the use of Omnipathic remedies, applied on the outside of the body.

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 80.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in the Newtons, and at the Boston & Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate into the question of abolishing grade crossings has been made, and as far as Newton is concerned, it is an excellent one. If the railroad company should choose to act upon it, all the grade crossings on the main line in Newton could be abolished within a year, and without great expense to the city. The changes in the grade of the streets where crossings are to be built are all moderate ones, and the damages at Centre street, for instance, would be very moderate ones, as the street would only have to be raised 3 1/2 feet, and the railroad depressed 16 feet. This would give an 18 foot bridge, although most of the bridges are now only 15 feet.

The estimated cost of a little over a million would be a good investment for the road, as the company pays more than a fair interest on that sum for the maintenance of the gates, and in settlement of accidents, which will always continue to happen with such crossings as now exist.

The company has given out that the reason for the new bonds asked for is that they wish to abolish the crossings along its line, and the legislators were sufficiently public spirited to place no obstacles in their way. Representative Slocum made a strong speech in favor of granting the desired permission, as Newton is directly interested, and in spite of the efforts of a few dissenters, the bill passed by a large majority. The Boston & Albany may not be liberal toward its patrons, but it gives them good and efficient service, and it is not managed in a speculative manner, which is a great consideration in these days.

The proposed sinking of the tracks would make a great change in Newton, and passengers would have much of the sensation of riding through a tunnel, when going through Newton, but it would prove of great advantage to the city, and houses along the line of the road would become much more desirable as residences.

GIVING AWAY FRANCHISES.

The opinion of the city solicitor that the board of aldermen has no right to transfer the locations and rights granted to the old Telephone company to the one now operating in Newton is a very important one, and raises the question whether the city can afford to give any Telephone company such valuable privileges for nothing. The company is filling the streets with poles and the air with wires, and in return they secure from the city some \$600 a year from the telephones used by the city. They not only secure these privileges for nothing, but they make the city pay a round price for the use of privileges.

Such a condition of affairs is altogether too one-sided. There is no reason why the Telephone company should not pay a fair price for the privilege of disfiguring the streets of the city and running their wires in every direction, and before any location is granted this new company, some arrangements should be made whereby the company should at least be made to furnish free of cost such instruments as may be needed by city officials. The right to run wires through the streets of Newton is worth something, and ought to be a source of revenue to the city. The telephone company is a rather grasping monopoly, and there is no reason why it should be treated as an object of charity, and important and valuable rights given to it, in order that it may be able to make money both out of the city and out of the citizens of Newton. Now that the question of granting locations has come up the whole matter stands a chance of being investigated. It is certainly curious why cities and towns should be willing to give away franchises which could easily be made a source of revenue.

BREAKING UP OF VILLAGE ISOLATION.

One of the good results to be brought about by the proposed street railway in Newton is the bringing of the different parts of our city into touch with other parts, and hence the unifying of a population that now seems to have so little in common. However numerous the steam trains may be, and however convenient the access by that means from one section to another, there is, and must be,

a feeling that a place is far off that requires one to take a steam train, and the long gaps between stations intensify the impression.

A street railway, first of all, will help build up these gaps so that in a very few years after it is running we shall find the streets along which it runs filled with residences, and then the frequency of cars will remove the awkward dread which every one has as to missing a train. Apart from the advantages gained by bringing the now isolated sections into closer sympathy we must not overlook the prospect there is of attracting more people to our beautiful city.

We need more people. The dream of some, of keeping Newton a select place for those whose incomes are beyond \$5000 per year, is rather absurd, and the realization is very undesirable.

The best sort of a population is that which has in it a large proportion of stirring young married people, and of those who are beginners in business or in professional life. Such as these grow attached to the places where they make their homes and bring energy and public spirit into affairs. In this connection it is proper to commend the good work of the Newton Co-operative Bank. It is a home building society, and ere long we shall see houses springing up all about us built through its agency.

What we need very greatly is the opening of building spaces to be sold at moderate prices. Such spaces as would be brought into the market by the street railway. Whoever lives ten years longer in Newton will probably see a very large increase of population, and a population that is not clustering around some half-dozen centres, but spread out over the most beautiful area in New England.

DOING CREDIT TO NEWTON.

It is very gratifying to those who are interested in watching the progress of the young people who are growing up in our city to see such a goodly number of them taking honorable positions and wielding an influence for good.

The recent concert at City Hall was all the more attractive because nearly all those who took part in it were our own young people. Two of them have achieved a reputation of a most enviable character for musical excellence, and all of them have done themselves and the city credit.

In other directions others who have grown up here are achieving distinction. A number of important educational positions are filled by our graduates, and the professions of law and medicine have gained talented recruits from our number. The successes of these young Newtonians should stimulate our boys and girls to still greater effort, especially as no place furnishes so many fine opportunities for training in special lines as are to be found here. The difficulty, says one observer, is that the majority of our young people are so comfortable that they lack the stimulus to exertion. He contends that instead of being helped by their favorable surroundings some of them are really hindered, and hence are doing less for their own improvement than would poor boys and girls who now have less advantages.

If this is so it is a very serious matter and worthy of consideration—for if the aids to progress are all to be neutralized by the comfort in which people live—there is a greater need for special exertion to wake people up. The example of those who have been referred to as achieving excellence seems to show that it is possible to rise above the benumbing influence of easy circumstances.

There is no reason why there should not be created among our young people an enthusiasm for study and a laudable ambition to bring credit to the city. If created it will not be long before Newton will become noted for the large number of its well-trained and studious young people who will take the front rank in the professions, in educational and scientific matters, and in the various forms of progressive business of the day.

THERE was no opposition to the proposed amendment of the law of libel, at the hearing before the judiciary committee, Tuesday, and the amendment was urged by representatives of the leading newspapers of the state. Massachusetts is far behind the age as far as the present law is concerned, and the papers are subjected to vexatious and expensive suits, for articles that are published in perfect good faith, and by publishers who are scrupulous in the matter of securing accuracy in their news. The law directly favors persons who institute suits for no other purpose than blackmail, and the proposed amendment will not make it any easier for scurrilous newspapers to evade responsibility for what they publish. The amendment ought to pass by a large majority.

THE salary received by the man who delivers the library books is \$75 per month and the original contract called for the delivery of the books to the agencies only. Now the conditions of the contract have been stretched so as to include the delivery of books to the various public schools buildings, but there has been no corresponding increase of salary. It has been suggested that the city fathers should investigate this case where a larger sum is needed for the work and can be justly paid with a true regard at the same time for a proper economy.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER EDGERTON has proved his entire unfitness for his position by his letter to the President. He is evidently a Reformer after the style of the New York Sun, which has been opposed to President Cleveland chiefly because he did not turn every Democratic office-holder out within twenty-four hours after his nomination. Unfortunately "Reformers" of this kind

are confined to neither party, although the Sun and Mr. Edgerton are probably as bad specimens as could be found. His letter illustrates some of the difficulties any President who attempts to help the cause of reform will have to encounter.

SOME recent cases in this city have shown the great need there is of using proper discrimination in the bestowal of charity. Ordinarily it is a bad plan to give help without first having made a proper investigation of the needs of the persons applying for it. Begging on the streets and from house to house is usually done by unworthy persons, who are unwilling to work and who deserve nothing from the hands of others. One of the best things to do is to report the cases to the proper authorities, and to provide funds to be dispensed by the regular relief organizations of which we have some in all parts of our city.

ANOTHER argument in favor of moving the almshouse to another location is given in the annual report of the City Almoner, which is that the present buildings are greatly out of repair, and to put them in good order would cost a great deal of money. As something needs to be done at once, why not make the change before any money is wasted on repairs.

"The leading suburban paper" is the flattering way in which the leading New England daily, the Boston Herald, refers to the Newton GRAPHIC. The thing we have always admired in the Herald is its strict devotion to the truth.

THE benefits to be expected from high water service are described in an article quoted from the Somerville Journal in another column. It applies equally well to Newton.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Grade Crossings and the Committee Report—Sidney Bartlett—Legislative Notes—

From Our Special Correspondent:

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The special commission appointed last year to investigate and inquire into the subject of abolishing grade crossings, made its report to the House, Monday. It is a valuable document and as far as could be practically exhaustive in the investigations entered upon. There is little doubt now that the public is alive to the necessity of abolishing all grade crossings. The frightful loss of life, within the past ten years has awakened public sentiment on this subject. It is one thing to the credit of the steam railroad corporations that they do desire such a law, not by any means on account of loss of life but because they desire some reason for a large expenditure that can be given to their stockholders and also to prove that the cost of maintaining these crossings draws largely upon the net receipts of the several roads. Take the highest estimate made for abolishing all the grade crossings in the State—\$40,000,000. Compare this with the capital cost of all the roads and their surplus, and then figure up the cost of these crossings and the annual damages for ten years, and we will see that the first cost of forty millions applied to abolishing them will be the cheapest investment ever made for the stockholders. Grade crossings must go.

SIDNEY BARTLETT.

A lawyer of eminence, speaking of the nineteenth birthday of Mr. Sidney Bartlett, and of the slight trace he gives of wear and tear, said that it is to be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Bartlett is as old as an iceberg. It is worthy and feeling that wears, and not work.—[Saturday Evening Gazette.]

I have known Sidney Bartlett for considerably over half a century and can fully endorse the above. I had occasion to see where Bartlett was senior counsel—one in 1849, the case of the Boston & Worcester R. R. Corporation against A. W. Dana. Alfred B. Ely was his junior and but for him the case would have been carried for the corporation. Another was the famous Ship St. Peter case in 1854. Bartlett was senior counsel for certain merchants whose goods had been damaged during the great gale of 1851, known as the "Minot Lodge Light House Gale." Opposed to Bartlett was Rufus Choate and A. H. Fiske was his junior. Choate completely wiped him out and by his tactics prevented the case from going to the jury. Judge Merrick was at that time on the bench. I think the case still hangs fire in the Supreme court, though not one of the judges then on the bench is now living.

The comment of the lawyer above alluded to reminds me of what Rufus Choate once said about Bartlett. Choate and a friend were walking down Beacon street where Choate espied Bartlett walking on the wall of the Common. Turning to his friend, Choate said "Do you see that man?" "Yes." "Well, that is Sidney Bartlett. Now what do you suppose he is thinking about?" "I can't tell." "Well, he is revolving in his mind the question whether he made the Almighty or the Almighty made him." Choate never felt better than when he had Bartlett for an opponent. He could sting him into something like a consciousness that Sidney Bartlett was not the entire Suffolk bar.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

As I predicted in my last, the report of the railroad committee granting the petition of the Boston & Albany railroad corporation to increase its capital stock went through the House triumphantly. It was not only a triumph for the committee, but a triumph for sound and correct principles of legislation. That there would be an opposition to it was expected from the start, not only by the corporation but by the committee. But that the effort of the opposition should dwindle into such insignificant drivel as was witnessed on Tuesday, no one expected. The two dignified speeches were made by Allen of Woburn, of the committee, and Slocum of Newton. I understand that when the bill reaches the Senate it will meet with opposition there at least from one Senator Hawthorne of Suffolk. But as he is a proprietor in a line of coaches his opposition will be gauged accordingly.

On the same day in the Senate, a similar scene transpired and that was occasioned

by the petition of the Holyoke Water Power Company for an increase of capital. The principal opponent was Senator Donovan of Suffolk. In both cases it was the old worn-out cry of Corporation monopoly. In this instance as in that of the Boston & Albany, the opposition was thoroughly squelched. When will the people learn that the persistent opposition to corporate wealth and power, as such, is only re-acting on themselves.

The committee on towns still hangs fire on the Watertown case which looks favorable for the petitioners of Morse Field. The committee went to Beverly Farms on Thursday. They will hear the closing argument early next week and shortly after will, to use the expressive term of the genial chairman, "shoot the goose," that is, report.

Frank Sanborn, the irrepressible, held a seance in the green room on Wednesday. Frank is bound to find out what power he has, what power the board of lunacy and charity has, what power the governor has and what power the legislature has. Whilever way the case turns, the state will remain intact even if Frank is eliminated from any further service under it. There were some very clever pen and ink caricatures circulated among the committee which, not being an artist, I cannot appreciatively describe. All the same the laughter came in in the right place.

The still milk order of Senator Howe of Middlesex is likely to meet with favor in both branches. I was pleased to notice that Newton was properly represented at the hearing, for I have an idea that much of the disease in Newton lately is attributable to the practice among a certain class of feeding to their cows swill and brewer's grains, after the natural food had run out.

WABAN.

MARRIED.

LITTLE—REX—In La Crosse, Kansas, Waldo F. Little, formerly of Auburn and Miss Lida Rex of La Crosse.

TUTTLE—DEVEREAUX—In Boston, Feb. 19, by Rev. O. P. Gifford, Edward Payson Tuttle and May Harriman Devereaux, both of Newton.

O'BRIEN—CASEY—At Newton, Feb. 14 by Rev. J. F. Gifford, Dennis O'Brien and Nora Casey both of Newton.

HOPKINS—BABIN—At Newton, Feb. 18, by Rev. Michael Dolan, Maurice Hopkins and Elizabeth B. Babin, both of Newton.

CURLEY—DONAHUE—At Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 3, by Rev. N. J. Merritt, Patrick Curley of Newton and Kate Donahue of Wellesley.

MCGRATH—CANNON—At Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 19, by Rev. N. J. Merritt, William McGrath, and Bridget E. Cannon, both of Newton.

DIED.

CONROY—At West Newton, Feb. 13, John W. Conroy, aged 59 yrs, 4 mos, 26 days.

BYFIELD—At Newton, Feb. 15, George H., son of Abraham Byfield, aged 8 yrs, 3 mos, 15 days.

FOLEY—At Newton Centre, Feb. 16, Daniel Foley, aged 77 yrs.

HARGEDON—At West Newton, Feb. 17, John Hargredon, aged 76 yrs.

ROSE—At Newton, Feb. 16, Marjory C. Rose, aged 18 yrs, 26 ds.

GIBSON—At Nonantum, Feb. 17, John Gibson, aged 19 yrs.

NASH—At Newton Lower Falls, Feb. 19, Lucy D. wife of Martin Nash, aged 55 yrs, 7 mos, 24 days.

PHIPPS—At Newtonville, Feb. 18, Albert Phipps, aged 79 yrs.

MCALITY—At Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 18, Margaret, daughter of Wm. McCarthy, aged 12 yrs, 1 mo, 24 days.

READ FUND

Scientific Lectures.

Armory Hall.

The following Lecture Course has been arranged by the Committee on the Read Fund.

March 7th.

Prof. J. W. REDWAY, Geographer and Author, of Philadelphia.

Subject—"Over the Alps and Through Italy." Illustrated with seventy views of Alpine and Glacier Scenery.

March 14th.

GILMAN C. FISHER, Esq., Supt. Public Schools Weymouth, Mass.

Subject—"Russia and the Russians." Illustrated with Stereoscopic Views. Mr. Fisher's extensive travels in Russia, at three different times, makes him thoroughly acquainted with his subject.

March 28th.

Prof. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, Professor at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Subject—"The Age in North America, and the Antiquity of Man." Prof. Wright will be favorably remembered by many through his interesting Course of Lectures at Lowell Institute, Boston, about a year ago. He has made a prolonged and careful study of his subject.

The Lectures will commence at 7.30.

Tickets to any or all of the lectures can be had upon application to the Read Fund Committee, Box 11, Newton, and will be sent in the order in which applications are received.

J. C. KENNEDY, Chairman Read Fund Committee.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure grain cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in tins, full weight.

CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages. Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES—J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand. REAL ESTATE. INSURANCE. MORTGAGES.

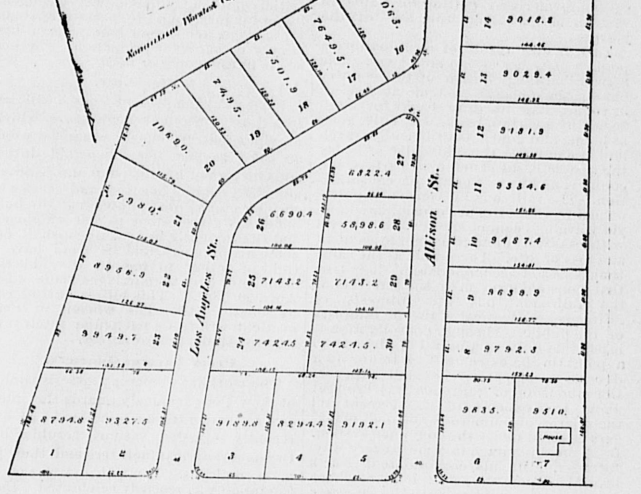
While recently perusing an Ancient Classic, [a copy of which is in the Public Library, opposite my office in Newton], I became interested in a description therein of a piece of Real Estate, and the thought struck me that it might very appropriately have been penned in reference to a plat of land I now offer for sale. The land is situated about equi-distant from the Newton Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the Watertown Station the Fitchburg Railroad.

I quote verbatim: "We have seen the land, and, behold it is very good; and are ye still? Be not slothful to go and to enter in to possess the land."

"The land which we passed through is an exceedingly good land."

"Ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance to your children forever."

"Behold, I Set the Land before You!"



California St.

Photo of Land in Newton, belonging to Mrs. S. C. Allen.

Scale of Feet.

"That ye may live: go in and possess the land."

For further particulars inquire of

CHARLES F. RAND,

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton

Telephone 28-3, Newton.

P. S.—STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—A tenement of six rooms. Inquire of T. S. Pingree, Avon Place, Newton. 203*

TO LET—On Thornton, (formerly School) St., corner of Avon Place, Ward One, half of double French roof dwelling, 10 rooms besides both. All the modern conveniences. Early possession. Moderate rent. Apply to G. W. Crosby, Eldredge Street. 204*

WANTED—Two Protestant girls, cook and second girl. Apply at E. H. Haskell's, corner of Beacon street and Crescent Avenue, Newton Centre. 20

LOST—A small gold pin, set with garnets, at the Harvard Glee Club concert. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to Graphic office. 201*

SEAMSTRESS—Miss E. L. Goodwin, Brooks Avenue, Newtonville, will take in plain sewing and buttonholing, or go out by the day. Call at house or address 489, Newtonville. 192*

SPANISH—A person of experience now residing in this city, but for many years a resident of Spanish speaking countries, would like a few private pupils in that language, evenings. Address "Spanish," Graphic Office, Newton. 201*

HOUSES and rooms to rent at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 18

FOR SALE—Retail Provision route of one hundred and fifty to two hundred customers. Apply to A. D. Hall, Newton Highlands, Mass. 12

NEWTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Second Series of Shares OPENS

MARCH 5th.

at 7.30 P. M. Subscription taken now at office of Sec'y J. C. Fuller, Newtonville; J. W. French, 226 Washington St., Boston, or by any of the directors. 192*

HOT-BED SASHES,

the best quality sold at very low prices by

Levi Boles & Son, Dealers in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Frames, Etc., Etc. Haymarket Sq., Boston. 182m

Number Your Houses

And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY. If you do not know your number enclose a postal card, addressed with your name and street to the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return it with your correct number. You can get the best

Bronze Metal Nickled Plated

2 inch numbers at

BARBER BROS. HARDWARE STORE,

No 415 Centre Street.

1852 ESTABLISHED 1887

HUBBARD & PROCTER, PHARMACISTS,

Successors to

Chas. F. Rogers,

BRACKETTS' BLOCK

NEWTON, MASS.

WALTHAM WATCHES

—AT—

Lowest Prices.

Rings, Jewelry and Chains.

L. D. Whittemore, Jr.,

411 Centre St.

Fine Watch Repairing.

French, English and American clocks put in first-class order. All work guaranteed.

Charles S. Holbrook.

Fire, Life & Accident Insurance.

No. 44 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

POST OFFICE BOX 241, NEWTON.

Insurance placed in reliable companies at low rates.

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Abbott are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

—Miss Louise Pinkham has taken up her residence in Worcester square, Boston, for a time.

—Rev. Perry Bush of Everett will preach in the Universalist church next Sunday morning at 10.45.

—Albert D. Williams of this ward has been elected second lieutenant of Co. C. 35th Regt., M. V. M.

—Herbert F. Hunting is slowly improving, and will probably recover from his recent severe illness.

—Last Friday evening Mrs. E. T. Elledge gave a very pleasant dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Welch.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Call, now of New York, are receiving congratulations over the birth of a daughter, Feb. 14.

—J. M. Brooks has accepted a position as night operator in the office of the New England Telephone company at Waltham.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel D. Moody of Hotel Huntington, Boston, and Mr. F. E. Clarke of Newtonville.

—The Elmont male quartet sang at an entertainment given by Commonwealth lodge, I. O. O. F., in Boston last Friday evening.

—The Newton Literary and Social club met with Miss Anne Sibley, Austin street, Wednesday evening. A pleasant program was enjoyed.

—A reception was held at the residence of Mr. D. C. Heath, Highland avenue last evening. There was a large attendance of society people.

—Norumbega tribe of Red Men will remove to Cole's Hall, Newton, in April, owing to the lack of sufficient accommodations in their present location.

—Mr. Herbert F. Sylvester, principal of the Adams school, is quite ill. Miss Warren of West Newton has temporarily assumed the duties of his position.

—Mr. W. L. Chaloner has declined the nomination as president of the Goddard Literary union, owing to press of business and frequent absence from town.

—A preparatory drill for the exercises which will occur on Washington's birthday was held by the prize squad of the High school battalion, Thursday afternoon.

—A regular convocation of Gethsemane Commandery, F. and A. M., was held in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening. A collation was served at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

—Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., worked the adoption degree Wednesday evening. The degree staff will confer the adoption degree on candidates at the Watertown lodge next Thursday evening.

—There will be a Union Temperance meeting at the Congregational church, Sunday evening at 10.30. Subject, "The proposed Constitutional Amendment." Rev. Mr. White will make the opening address.

—John Dugan was presented with an elaborate leather policeman's badge, Thursday afternoon, which the magic number which secured the prize in the Louisiana lottery were inscribed. He will take the civil service examination and his friends wish him good luck.

—Among the floral emblems at the late Col. Rumery's funeral was a very handsome piece, "The Gates of Ajar," over which was an electric star, consisting of a mere speck of intense brilliancy, representing a star. It was installed by Mr. Miner Robinson, the electrician, of West Newton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Newland celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, Otis Place, Wednesday evening. They were the recipients of numerous gifts, and the evening was socially enlivened by a collation being served without interruption.

—The L. S. N. Whist club met at Mr. Geo. W. Pope's on Otis street, Monday evening, and despite the stormy night, had a full quota and a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. Otis Jenson, who has been ill, has prevented her attendance for many weeks, was present and cordially welcomed.

—The band of Catholic pilgrims numbering nearly 100 persons, started Wednesday on their journey to Rome and Palestine under the leadership of Rev. Charles A. Vissani, O. S. F., commissary of the Holy Land. Among those included in the band of travellers was Mr. C. P. Harkins of this city.

—Dr. Hunt and his driver were thrown from a sleigh on the Walnut street crossing last Friday afternoon. The runner caught in the planking and overturned the sleigh, which was badly damaged as a result of the accident, the occupants escaping without injury. The horse ran up Walnut street but was stopped.

—Charles Ward Post 62 enjoyed a home camp fire at its quarters in Central block, last evening. A pleasant evening was enjoyed, interesting remarks and reminiscences given and an excellent collation served. The Post recently adopted an amendment to its by-laws, and social meetings will be held occasionally hereafter.

—Whoever misses seeing Julia Marlowe at the Park theatre this week, sustains a serious loss. Her beautiful face, charming figure, exquisite grace, refinement of manner and naturalness of action are to be long remembered. Friday night, "Ingomar," Saturday matinee, "Hudon," and Sunday evening, "Twelfth Night" afford the last opportunities.

—Phillipoteaux's grand painting, "The People of all Nations," on free exhibition in upper hall at Jordan & Marsh's, is well worth seeing. An explanation of the characters is given frequently, adding much to the interest. On Monday, another canvas by the same famous artist, will take its place, representing a battle of our civil war.

—The ladies of the M. E. Society will give an "Old Folks supper" in the vestry of their church, from 6 to 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening, Feb. 27. There will be a table for the sale of various articles, and an entertainment called "The Old Fashioned School," will be given at 8 o'clock. Admission and supper ticket, 25 cents. Admission without supper, 10 cents.

—Mr. O. F. Clarke of Central avenue celebrated the 25th anniversary of his connection with the Howard National Bank of Boston last Monday, and was pleasantly surprised on that occasion by numerous employees of the bank, who gathered at his home in the evening and presented him with a fine piano. He also received a gift from the president and directors of the bank in the shape of twenty-five \$5 gold pieces. The usual social features followed the presentation, an excellent collation being served. Mr. Clarke is now the paying teller of the Howard Bank.

—Mr. Albert Phipps, an old resident, died Monday. The deceased was 79 years of age, and has been a sufferer from paralysis, having had a number of shocks from which he rallied, owing to his naturally vigorous constitution. He lived in Newtonville about 40 years, and was formerly in the paint making and repairing business. He was an eccentric man, but possessed a kind and sympathetic heart. He was esteemed for many excellent traits of character. A widow survives him. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased Wednesday at 12.30 p. m. The remains were interred in the Newton cemetery.

—The arrangement for the pool tournament at the rooms of the Newton Outing Club have been completed. It will be played according to the game known as Pyramid 100. The games are to be played from 8 to 10 o'clock every Saturday night of

each week for eight succeeding weeks. A fee of fifty cents is to be paid by each member on entering the tournament. Each player shall play a series of three games with each competitor. Prizes will be awarded; the first, a box of cigars; second, a cue. The first prize will be awarded to the person winning the most series. The opening game will be played March 2. The tournament opens Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, when members shall select their partners for the series, and continues every Tuesday evening from eight to ten o'clock for eight succeeding weeks. The first prize consists of two silver medals appropriately engraved. The tournament opens Tuesday evening, Feb. 26.

—A meeting of the Goddard Literary Union was held in the Universalist Church parlor, Tuesday evening. The resignation of W. L. Chaloner as president, and Ernest Boyden as secretary were read and accepted. Rev. R. A. White was elected president, and Mr. H. C. Cotting, secretary. After the business of the meeting had been transacted an enjoyable program was given consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and the presentation of the drama in two acts entitled "The Charns." It was quite prettily staged and the characters were on the whole cleverly impersonated. The cast included Mrs. Mansfield as Dame Goodwin, Mr. Brigham as John Giles, Miss Calley as Mistress Alice Thorpe, Miss Trotter as Phoebe. Readings were given by Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Cotting, Mr. E. S. George and Miss Forbes, pianoforte solos by Mr. Ayers and Miss Huet, a piano duet by the Misses Dennison and Davis and a song by Mrs. Boyden. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, March 5.

—The Woman's Guild met with Mrs. W. F. Kimball on Tuesday afternoon at her parlor, Tuesday evening. The resignation of W. L. Chaloner as president, and Ernest Boyden as secretary were read and accepted. Rev. R. A. White was elected president, and Mr. H. C. Cotting, secretary. After the business of the meeting had been transacted an enjoyable program was given consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and the presentation of the drama in two acts entitled "The Charns." It was quite prettily staged and the characters were on the whole cleverly impersonated. The cast included Mrs. Mansfield as Dame Goodwin, Mr. Brigham as John Giles, Miss Calley as Mistress Alice Thorpe, Miss Trotter as Phoebe. Readings were given by Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Cotting, Mr. E. S. George and Miss Forbes, pianoforte solos by Mr. Ayers and Miss Huet, a piano duet by the Misses Dennison and Davis and a song by Mrs. Boyden. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, March 5.

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ance Burrage, flute; Miss Emma Tolman, accompanist; Mr. Metcalf, reader. At the conclusion of the entertainment supper was served in the supper hall, after which the floor was cleared for dancing, and the remainder of the evening devoted to social enjoyment.

—The bells will be rung and the flags displayed at half mast on the various public buildings to-morrow, in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

—A banjo club has been engaged and will entertain at the meeting of the Lyceum, Monday evening. Some excellent music may be anticipated.

—The portrait of the late John Q. Henry will be hung in the council chamber in a few days. It has reached the City Hall and is an excellent likeness.

—Mr. John Marden rendered banjo and harmonica, and playing both instruments at the same time, at the meeting of the Lyceum held Monday evening.

—The musical numbers at the meeting of the Congregational club, Monday evening, were finely rendered by the choir of the Second Congregational church.

—The Boston Transcript calls him "Dr." French of the Newton Board of Health, in reporting the legislative hearing over the feeding of swill and garbage to cows.

—At the Amherst Alumni dinner in Boston this week were Rev. H. J. Patrick, Mr. Granville B. Putnam, Rev. W. S. Smith of Auburn, and other Newton alumni.

—The Players will give their sixth series of performances at City Hall, next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, when Gilbert's comedy entitled "Randall's Thumb" will be presented.

—Ex-Mayor Kimball was among guests at the declaration exercises, the High school, at the unveiling of the portrait which is to be hung on the walls in the Mayor's office in a few days.

—In court, this week, 14 cases have been disposed of as follows: Drunk, 10; assault and battery, 2; threats, 1; disturbance on public ways, 1; false fire, 1; James McGuire, \$30 and costs.

—Rev. J. C. Jaynes preached in his own pulpit last Sunday morning for the first time since his return from Duluth. He preached in the Unitarian church, Newton Centre, Sunday evening.

—The children's entertainment in the City Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Newton Board of Health, was a success. The program has been arranged by the committee and the occasion will be a notable and memorable event.

—The concert to be given in City Hall, West Newton, March 5, will be in every way first class. The Ruggles Street Quartet, which is quite a large group, will take a prominent part. Mr. H. O. Johnson's solo will be one of the great attractions. The other artists are familiar to the people of Newton, and will entertain the audience in their usual acceptable manner. It is to be hoped that the friends of Miss Brush, the manager, will show their appreciation of her former efforts in this direction, by their presence.

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TWO NEGATIVES.

I. HER LETTER.

By a change, which in the order of evolution seems natural, the feminine portion of the Confederate States Treasury Department at Richmond was lodged in a building which had served originally as a fashionable dry-goods store. The fifth and uppermost story was occupied by a score of pretty girls who, high up under the roof, stented their names to bits of blue paper and made money at the rate of a million dollars a day. "Angels' Retreat," it was called.

The lodgment was poor enough, but here was no question about the angels. The Retreat at working-hours had the appearance of nothing so much as a young ladies' school at writing-time. Absence of school discipline was indicated by twenty tongues all talking at once. Among them there was of course a beauty par excellence; likewise a vivacious girl they dubbed chit speaker, and a lovely one they called the favorite of the Retreat. Beauty answered to the name of Rose Chandler. The chief speaker was one Norah Grattan; while the favorite, Madge Dillon, an enthusiastic young Carolinian, had gained the sobriquet of "Palmetto."

One cold morning early in December she entered the Retreat at 10 o'clock, and her appearance was greeted with a gust of exclamation.

"Well, here you are at last! We have been waiting for you."

The stir created by her entrance every morning would have led one to suppose that she led her fellow angels as arch angel, but this big unanimous breath of welcome was even more emphatic than usual.

In her companions' estimation there was nothing she could not do, from the tying of a shoulder-knot to the pacification of a feminine feud. Certainly there were few things she had not been called on to do since she became a Treasury clerk.

"What is it now?" she repeated on this particular morning when her presence was hailed with so much interest.

The direct question reduced the chorus of voices to a titter. Everybody looked at somebody else to explain. The angels addressed "themselves to note singing with vigor."

"Well," said Palmetto, taking her seat and arranging her things preparatory to writing her name four thousand times. "Can't some of you tell me what it's all about?"

"Now, Palmetto," said Rose, "I want somebody to write a very particular letter for me. I asked Norah and she wouldn't, and all the girls said they were sure you would."

"All the girls are very kind to offer my services"—with a circular bow to the company; "but I should think that writing your own letter would be more satisfactory to your correspondent."

"But you see I don't know what to say."

"I am equally at a loss," began Palmetto, intending to be a satirical.

It may be said in explanation that Rose, whose reputation as beauty and belle was co-extensive with the Confederacy, had no secrets from her companions. She talked with them of her admirers as openly and artlessly as another would talk of her bonnets—or lack of bonnets, as more apt to be the case during the war.

"Now, Palmetto, I'm not jesting," she said. "I want you to write a letter right away. My—my friend says there is to be a battle soon, and he wants an answer before he goes into it."

"What is the answer to be—yes, or no?" asked Palmetto, gravely.

"Why, no, of course. I know how to say yes. But when you refuse a person I suppose you must let him down 'easy,' and that is what I don't know how to do."

"You are a heartless little monkey, Rose, you must do your own refusing. I don't know how to do it. I never refused again in my life."

"Neither did I."

"Oh, Oh!" from all parts of the room. "It's true," said Rose, stoutly.

"Then what do you do with all your captains, colonels, and commanders-in-chief?" asked Norah.

"It isn't possible that you accept them all?"

"It's less trouble."

"Oh, you dreadful girl! And what becomes of them after you accept them?"

"I don't know; I suppose they just—dangle."

"I see!" said Norah, "like fish. Recipe: you first angle, then entangle, then dangle them."

"That sounds very fine, but I never angle—with dignity."

"What's his name?"

"It's—its a French name—nibbling again."

"You don't mean that handsome creole, Major Rodrigue?"

"Major Rodrigue?" assented Rose.

In the afternoon Palmetto was persuaded, against her judgment, to write the letter. But her sympathies were all with the Major. She could not understand his devotion to a flimsy coquette like Rose; but then women never understand men's taste in the matter of women, and she felt sorry for him.

His letter which Rose gave her to answer touched her deeply.

Written on the eve of battle, it laid bare its heart full of manly and tender love. To Palmetto it was desecration that it should be seen by other eyes than those for which it was intended. Her face tingled with shame that she should be reading the secrets of a brave man's soul.

Rose's flippancy, the Major's simplicity inspired Palmetto to write a worthy answer which was far beyond the capabilities of the girl in whose name it was to be sent.

Standing by her bonnet and shawl on, ready to depart as soon as she got through, she read the document aloud for Rose's approval, while the angels put down their pens to listen.

Rose's request had been greeted with laughter. Palmetto's way of granting it made them serious, not to say solemn.

Late that evening, while Rose was in close conversation with one of her epauletted dandies, she was startled by an energetic pull at the house-bell, followed by Palmetto's abrupt entrance into the parlor, where Rose was winding up one of her little affairs.

"O Palmetto!" she cried, rising and covering the gentleman's confusion by more than ordinary effusiveness. "So glad to see you! Let me introduce Captain Dalrymple, Captain Dalrymple, my friend Miss Dillon."

"Thank you, Rose; I can't sit down. Haven't a moment to stay. I came on a little private business. Can't you come into the hall with me? Captain Dalrymple, you will excuse us; I won't keep Miss Chandler."

"What is it?" asked Rose, her curiosity excited to the highest point by Palmetto's eagerness.

"Rose did you copy the letter before you sent it?"—anxiously.

"Rose was obliged to confess that she was so pressed for time that she had thrust it in an envelope and sent it without looking at it."

"Do you know what you have done?" cried Palmetto. "You have sent it signed with my name."

"Of course I mean it," gasped Rose, to whom this intelligence was anything but agreeable. "What made you put your name?"

"I did it mechanically, of course, and unthinkingly. How could I help it, having just signed my name four thousand times? When I got home I thought about it, and I know I put 'M. Dillon,' and oh!" cried Palmetto with burning cheeks, "it serves me right for having written the letter at all. My sin has found me out."

II. HIS LETTER.

On the Sunday which intervened before the Treasury clerks met again a great battle was fought. Late the night before the engagement, Major Rodrigue, having seen to the minutest detail of preparation for the attack anticipated at dawn, drew from his bosom to read once more the letter he had received from Rose Chandler. He had already read it many times, and each time with a modification of feeling. As he opened it now for the last time, he remembered, with a sort of self-pity, the thrill of joy with which he had recognized her handwriting on the address and the ardor with which he had pressed it to his lips. Then, when opening the envelope he had been chilled and puzzled by the unfamiliar hand within, and, as he read, how he had forgotten the writing in the words—so kind, so gentle; treating her so reverently, and himself with such tender regret that he could not make his happiness. It had dawned upon him then that he had not given Rose credit for so much feeling. Her rejection seemed more akin to love than any kindness she had shown him. His heart glowed within his breast again. Then when he turned the page and saw the signature, "M. Dillon," he started as if he had been shot. The hot indignation blood mounted to his face. He had been betrayed.

The letter had destroyed for him more than could the enemy's guns. And yet he read it again. "Who could 'M. Dillon' be?" he thought, his quick French blood boiling again. "Can it be a man?—a rival with his hand upon his sword-hilt—'a rival who has put this insult upon me? One of the Treasury clerks? The writing was clearly enough, but the sentiment was more like a woman's. Bah! the whole thing is a comedy."

Then he put away love, and lighting his pipe went to look at his guns again and cover his horse with his overcoat.

In the great battle which took place the following day, Rodrigue covered himself with glory. His praise came to be in everybody's, especially every woman's mouth; for, besides being a brilliant soldier, he was a handsome fellow, and had been severely wounded.

One morning when he was coming back to life from the effects of wounds which had carried him into weeks of unconsciousness and to the borders of another world, a note was brought him.

He had already received a snow-storm of notes, with white-winged messengers of congratulation, admiration, friendship, and what not. But when he saw the superscription of this last, he became grave. Was it possible that there was another communication from Rose Chandler?

The sight of Rose's writing brought back the pain he had suffered the night before the battle—months ago, he did not know, nor did it matter, how long ago. He had been told and did not remember.

Rodrigue sighed over the lost illusion, and his hand trembled a little as he took up the note again. It was a pretty little slip, for forgiveness, and as elegant as pretty. It said that when the former communication was sent the writer had not the heart to say no to Colonel Rodrigue who had insisted upon an immediate answer, and she was not then sufficiently sure of herself to say yes. In her dilemma she had asked a friend, and he, her friend as before, if he only knew his life was in danger, he would write at once and tell her that she was pardoned.

Rodrigue, having read this effusion, was lying back among his pillows exhausted, wishing with the intensity known only to convalescents, for some food to eat, when the hospital surgeon came in on one of his flying visits.

"What's all this about?" he asked, with his fingers on Rodrigue's wrist.

"Pulse accelerated, and not so well as yesterday. Been seeing too much company this morning, eh?"

Rodrigue shook his head. "I want some writing material," he said stoutly, as if he expected denial.

Writing material! I'd as leave give writing material to a baby. Come, don't look silly. I can't have you getting a set back. You must put off your letters until you can eat a breakfast."

"Indeed, Moreton, I must write a few words and then I will eat a breakfast, and—anything else I can get."

"No," returned the doctor, pulling out his prescription-book and pencil. "I will do the writing—I hope your correspondent is not particular about stationery, and you will do the eating. Now what is it? I am as secret as the grave."

There was no help for it. Rodrigue closed his eyes and contracted his brows. He told Moreton with all the delicacy that he wished to send a lady, who had asked for it, his forgiveness for a small unkindness, to say that he had accepted her decision with regard to his suit as final, and that he was proud to be assured of her continued friendship.

And so it came to pass that quite unintentionally, and yet by a sort of poetic justice, Rodrigue's letter to Rose, as hers to him, was written by a third person, and, like hers, it was fatal to any hopes the recipient may have previously entertained.

III. THE RESULT.

Several months had elapsed and it was now spring. The Treasury clerks were still hard at work manufacturing money; in fact, harder than ever, for as the notes decreased in value they increased in volume.

Angel's Retreat presented much the same appearance as when Palmetto acted as amanuensis for Rose Chandler, except that recent battles had clothed the occupants in mourning and the strain of increasing anxiety and privation was apparent in the countenances of all. Palmetto was perceptibly thinner and more poorly clad, and the suave, round contour of her face had given place to the pathetic sharpness of ill-fed youth.

It was a breezy day in April when we met her again. She has come late to the Department as of old, and without her lunch basket. The slice of bread, which was all that could be spared from home and served for her principal meal, could easily be carried in a sash in her hand, and she maintained that she was glad not to have the trouble of a basket. So many things had happened since writing Rodrigue's letter of rejection that she never thought of it now, unless his name was mentioned, as often happened, in conversation with a superior officer, her achievement, and then she remembered with an uncomfortable glow that her name was appended to the missive. Rose Chandler, too, had not a few regretful thoughts on the subject. Rodrigue, the only man who had ever touched her heart, and whose subsequent career had touched her more sensitive ambler, had had to slip through her fingers. She had not met him again. She believed if she could only see him, or more properly speaking, if he could only see her once more all would be right. It was easy to believe that a sight of her would influence a man's judgment, and a suspicion that it had not been for Madge Dillon's name, Madge Dillon's words would have kept Rodrigue bound made her bitterly repent not having copied the letter.

"Fush! What is that?"

The angels stopped work and listened early, and the sound of angry but subdued excitement, and everybody was on quiver for news of victory or of defeat. The far-off tumultuous noise that reached them now was unlike anything they had ever heard. It was a wild, unheeded cry of discontent. The angels huddled together in a hunched group, like a crowd of wildcats. "It sounds like an army of wildcats."

The tumult came on and on, like a tempest of shrieking winds.

"It has an awful hungry sound," whispered Palmetto, interpreting the cry through her own sense of anxiety.

Just then the door opened and one of the men clerks very white and trying not to look scared, entered.

"Ladies," he stammered, "you are requested by the Secretary of the Treasury not to go near the windows."

"What?" gasped Rose, forgetting her soft glance.

"It—it's a woman's bread riot. Hun—hundreds of women, armed with stones and whatever they can lay hands on, are coming to attack the Treasury, smash windows, break open doors, and get the money if they can."

"What things! they must be starving," said Palmetto.

"Poor things, indeed!" sobbed Rose. "It is we that are poor things if we get killed."

Meanwhile the mob of women had been advancing. It was not long before they were in front of the Treasury doors, yelling like a pack of famished wolves.

"I have it!" cried Palmetto, flying to her desk and gulping down her hunger as she took out her one slice of bread. Her companions looked at it as if she had suddenly become insane.

"What?" cried Rodrigue, snatching her shawl and spreading it on the floor; "empty your lunch baskets."

In a twinkling the lunch baskets, some of them bountifully filled, were thrown upon her piece of bread. Then she caught up the shawl and made for the door, her companions following pell-mell.

Palmetto, with a gasp, and at her heels—that is, all except Rose, flew down the steep stairs from floor to floor and through the long aisles between the desks like a tongue of flame, kindling everybody with her enthusiasm, and getting up the middley meals of the not too well fed Treasury clerks. More than a hundred baskets were emptied into the shawls caught up in the angels' flight. And all this without an idea of what Palmetto intended to do. But Palmetto knew. She hurried to the front door, unlocked the door, and there, any one could prevent her, the men about the place being occupied in securing the rest of the building—flung it open.

It was the maddest thing to do. There did not seem to be a chance for her life with a shower of stones and bricks falling about her. Her companions fell back huddling together, trembling at the sight presented.

The opening of the Treasury doors quelled the storm for a moment. The mob looked to see what would come next.

Palmetto stood in the doorway, slim and straight as the tree whose name she bore. She had forgotten self, and her face seemed only the reflection of a beautiful and intrepid spirit. Her countenance, with its innocent mouth and fearless eyes, was a model of heroic maidenhood.

At least this was the impression it made on a young officer on the pavement, who, finding it impossible to extricate himself from the crowd, stood, with folded arms, patiently looking on. He trembled, for his safety, he admired her high-bred face, he adored her courage, he compared her to Jeanne d'Arc.

Meanwhile she was feeding some children who at sight of bread broke from their mothers and were pressing up the Treasury steps. The act was unpremeditated, but it was like oil on fire. Nothing could have so soothed the rioters as seeing the children eat. It was for their sakes that mothers had taken the war-path.

While Palmetto parlayed with the feeble insurgents the men clerks managed to get a squad of militiamen on the scene, and a proclamation was made that if the crowd dispersed quietly double rations would be issued to all who applied at the Commissary Department.

The crowd of wretched women, as of one mind, began to disperse at this announcement. They were tired and hoarse and double rations were even more satisfactory than the blood of men clerks.

The Irishwoman set up a cheer on her own account for the young lady. Hoarse as the poor rioters were, Biddy's cheer spread like wildfire, and Palmetto, conscious of herself for the first time, stood blushing like a school-girl. The officer on the sidewalk uncovered his head and, pressing his hat to his bosom, breathed inarticulate adoration as Palmetto escaped into the Treasury.

"But Dalrymple," he said to a comrade who had been suppressing anathemas against the hags who pressed him close in the crowd—"but, Dalrymple, did you say you knew her?"

"No, Rodrigue," he answered, still out of humor. "I said I had met her once."

"Will you, my friend, have the goodness to tell me all about it?"

"There is nothing to tell," said Dalrymple, abruptly, the reminiscence not being a pleasant one, "except that I was making a visit to Miss Chandler on one occasion and Miss Dillon came into the room for a moment."

"Chandler—Dillon!" exclaimed Rodrigue, remembering with a flash the connection in his mind between these two names. "Dillon! but did you say Dillon?"

"I said Dillon. Is there anything remarkable about the name?"

"No," he said, calming himself. "Not the name, but the lady, I find altogether remarkable."

That evening Rodrigue, in town for a few days on official business, attended a dinner given by a prominent member of the Cabinet. The invitation had been to "pea soup."

Discontent among the lower classes was ripe in Richmond at this time. While starving at home, they believed that Government officials fared sumptuously every day. To counteract, so far as might be, this impression, it became the fashion among government officials to request one's company to "pea soup."

"Would it be right-hand neighbor remarked to him during dessert, 'Appropos of the bread riot, I wish I could manage to get my share of these good things to a girl who lives next door to me.'"

"Indeed!" said Rodrigue, politely, his thoughts being occupied with a young woman he had seen in the morning.

"Yes. Her family are very poor. I am sure they do not have enough to eat. Indeed, the girl faints to-day for want of food. She is a clerk in the treasury, and this same bread riot created such excitement at the department that my young friend remained after office hours without her dinner to finish her work."

Rodrigue pushed away his plate. How could he eat, knowing a being like that was suffering from hunger? There were many treasury clerks, but he felt sure this was his Jeanne d'Arc.

"Would it be incorrect to ask the young woman's name?" he asked very modestly.

"Not at all. Her name is Dillon—Miss Madge Dillon."

"Alas!—'M. Dillon.' I have seen a note with her signature. It is a good sign, but I thought it was a man's. I should like to make her acquaintance."

"Nothing easier, Colonel. Come and take tea with me to-morrow evening. Miss Dillon is a friend of my wife, and we will invite her."

"I'll promise me something?"

"You are too good. But you will not mention that I am coming. I have a reason."

"Certainly if you wish it."

Next day Rodrigue, finding it would be impossible to keep his engagement for the evening, went to inform his friend of the fact, and to thank him for his kind intention, which he hoped would be carried out on a future occasion.

Some occult influence led him to stumble into the wrong house. He rang the bell at the door adjoining his friend's, and, upon asking if the master of the house was at home, was answered in the affirmative and ushered into the parlor. There, in the middle of the room, ready for flight, stood Palmetto. The unexpectedness of the meeting was like an electric shock to Rodrigue. He trembled from head to foot, but no one would have guessed it. To Palmetto the door was only the pleasing surprise occasioned by the advent of a handsome stranger. She was still pale from the indisposition which kept her from the department, but she flushed prettily when Rodrigue entered. She introduced herself as Miss Dillon, having heard that the door was at the front door, asked if he wished to see her father.

"I beg pardon, Miss Dillon," said Rodrigue, with the profound and flattering obeisance of which no purely Anglo-Saxon back is capable, "but I and myself here by mistake. I intended to call on your next door neighbor, who had promised me the honor of an introduction to you. Since I am here by accident permit me to introduce myself—Colonel Rodrigue."

It was Palmetto's turn to be electrified, and not being used to such shocks, she turned furiously red.

"Oh, oh," she stammered. "I am so sorry. I—I hoped you would never see me."

"You once did me the honor to write to me, and I have never had an opportunity to reply."

"You know I did not want a reply."

"And yet it was the most momentous letter I ever received."

"I hope you have forgiven me."

"I had nothing to forgive. You did what you could to soften a severe blow."

"How? I am glad you felt that the writer was sorry to say 'no.'"

I felt it, and it made me love the writer," said Rodrigue, gravely.

"I ought not to have meddled," said Palmetto, distressed by the directness there was no evading. "I suppose it really was conceit that made me consent to write for Rose. She does not take things so seriously as I, and I thought that—that."

"That you could disappoint a man more kindly."

"You see Rose is so used to that kind of thing."

"That one man more or less does not count."

Rodrigue's manner, grave, courteous, and direct, coupled with the unusual circumstances of their meeting, was every moment deepening the favorable impression already made by his appearance and reputation.

"You know, Miss Dillon, that these are stirring times—times of sudden meetings and partings, of strange friendships and stranger loves. Your letter to me—Palmetto's letter—was one of the strange things which would scarcely have happened in ordinary times. It made a deep impression upon me. The impression has grown to be something more, and I have a favor to ask you."

Palmetto looked up. She tried to emulate Rodrigue's calmness, but his glance was more discomposing than hurling bricks.

"That letter!" exclaimed Rodrigue, was written the day before Fredericksburg, and you answered it for Miss Chandler in the negative, and I took that 'no' into battle with me. Now we are looking for another fight, and I am going back to my command. May I—may I take with me another answer from you, and for yourself?"

Palmetto could not speak. She closed her eyes. In a moment the door opened through her mind—as in other great crises—everything that could be thought. Then came pride to forbid this hasty wooing and winning. She opened her eyes.

"No," she said; and then, seeing him stand before her handsome and sorrowful on the eve of battle, made a plunge as into cold water and murmured "Yes."

Just then the silence was broken by the heavy, booming sound so familiar in the beleaguered city, shaking the walls and setting the air all a tremble, Palmetto started violently. Rodrigue changed color.

Hostilities had begun again.

"I must go," said Rodrigue, with his hand upon the door. "Remember, if I come back."

occasion and Miss Dillon came into the room for a moment."

"Chandler—Dillon!" exclaimed Rodrigue, remembering with a flash the connection in his mind between these two names. "Dillon! but did you say Dillon?"

"I said Dillon. Is there anything remarkable about the name?"

"No," he said, calming himself. "Not the name, but the lady, I find altogether remarkable."

That evening Rodrigue, in town for a few days on official business, attended a dinner given by a prominent member of the Cabinet. The invitation had been to "pea soup."

Discontent among the lower classes was ripe in Richmond at this time. While starving at home, they believed that Government officials fared sumptuously every day. To counteract, so far as might be, this impression, it became the fashion among government officials to request one's company to "pea soup."

"Would it be right-hand neighbor remarked to him during dessert, 'Appropos of the bread riot, I wish I could manage to get my share of these good things to a girl who lives next door to me.'"

"Indeed!" said Rodrigue, politely, his thoughts being occupied with a young woman he had seen in the morning.

"Yes. Her family are very poor. I am sure they do not have enough to eat. Indeed, the girl faints to-day for want of food. She is a clerk in the treasury, and this same bread riot created such excitement at the department that my young friend remained after office hours without her dinner to finish her work."

Rodrigue pushed away his plate. How could he eat, knowing a being like that was suffering from hunger? There were many treasury clerks, but he felt sure this was his Jeanne d'Arc.

"Would it be incorrect to ask the young woman's name?" he asked very modestly.

"Not at all. Her name is Dillon—Miss Madge Dillon."

"Alas!—'M. Dillon.' I have seen a note with her signature. It is a good sign, but I thought it was a man's. I should like to make her acquaintance."

"Nothing easier, Colonel. Come and take tea with me to-morrow evening. Miss Dillon is a friend of my wife, and we will invite her."

"I'll promise me something?"

"You are too good. But you will not mention that I am coming. I have a reason."

"Certainly if you wish it."

Next day Rodrigue, finding it would be impossible to keep his engagement for the evening, went to inform his friend of the fact, and to thank him for his kind intention, which he hoped would be carried out on a future occasion.

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"You know I did not want a reply."

"And yet it was the most momentous letter I ever received."

AN OLD VETERAN.

A Centenarian who is as Young as a Boy—The Secret of his Vigor Explained.

Colonel Nathaniel Warren, residing on Beacon Street, Boston, is 97 years old, and apparently in perfect health and vigor. He has a clear memory of the early times of the commonwealth, when the states were struggling for existence. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he was severely wounded, and he takes as active an interest in political and public affairs to-day as ever in his life before. The writer had an interesting conversation with him the other day, in the course of which the following facts were brought out:

"Do you not feel your age weighing heavily upon you, Colonel?" asked the writer.

"Not in the least. I feel almost as young as a boy of 20, although, of course, I am not so active."

"Have you always been active and healthy?"

"No, indeed. When I was in middle life I was almost a physical wreck. I was thin, pale, weak, and had a bad cough."

"That seems remarkable. How did you secure your present vigor?"

"My old friend Colonel Hunt, who we all thought was going to die, cured me."

"It seems he secured a preparation in New York, which grew on the Haverford estate, which was then a farm, which is now the heart of New York City. He cured himself, and through his advice I tried the same means and was restored to perfect health. The medicine was so wonderful in its results, that Colonel Hunt afterwards put it up for the use of the public, and it is the most popular medicine to-day, being nothing less than the celebrated Hunt's Remedy."

"Do you still take it, Colonel?"

"Yes, I use it quite regularly. If I have the slightest symptoms of cold or am ever out of sorts in any way, I take a dose, and in a few hours I feel all right again. I am satisfied there are thousands of aged men and women who are suffering all the while, but who might be in just as good health and spirits as I am, for they certainly have better constitutions than I, and yet I have lived to be 97."

The facts above stated are given just as they occurred, and they furnish a very good suggestion to all people of advanced years, who may be suffering, but who have the means of health within their reach.

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THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those who are suffering from Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, Sulphur Bitters is the only remedy that will cure you.

Do you suffer from that tired and aching feeling? If so, use Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

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If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it. You will be cured, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public to the following letter from the E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., which is containing themselves strictly to the wholesale of the watches their business has been transferred to.

Having relinquished the retail portion of our business, The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., take pleasure in informing Mr. Lockwood, as a most competent and successful watchmaker, and a worthy man and entitled to the confidence heretofore bestowed upon him by our customers and the public.

The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., by Samuel Little, President.

I have in stock a full assortment of Howard and other watch movements and cases. The gold and silver filled chains watch chains, &c., all of which I am selling very low. Large and carefully selected stock of French clocks which will be offered at moderate prices. Sole agent for the new watch miniatures, samples cheerfully shown. All watch and clock repairing under my personal supervision and strictly first-class.

H. N. LOCKWOOD, 27 Bromfield Street, Boston.

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DR. L. M. MORSE, 68 BOYLSTON STREET.

Formerly 167 Tremont St. Mention this paper, 13m

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between now and July 1st, 1889, at 50 cents per year—HALF PRICE. After that date, no subscription received for less than \$1.00 per year.

\$400—\$500 is offered respectively for next largest club. A good cash commission paid for every subscriber secured, if desired, instead of premiums. Hundreds of dollars can be made during the next six months, by men, women or children. Use the fastest free sample copies, posters, &c. Address

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CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 6c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

WHY SHOULD NOT NEWTON HAVE A MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Considering the large number of music loving people living here, and the abundance of vocal and instrumental talent it would seem as if it would be a very easy thing to organize a Choral Union of some kind with the view of bringing together those who are interested.

It is suggested that a new departure can be made by avoiding difficult works that require expensive soloists and orchestras, and by bringing out less elaborate productions thoroughly well, and mainly by developing local talent.

There may be enough persons found who will become honorary members upon the payment of annual fees, which will entitle them to receive a certain number of tickets for the concerts.

A plan of such a Choral Union is said to be under consideration by competent persons, and its details may be made public at any time.

The above we received from a resident of Newton a few days ago, and needs no explanation. This idea of a Choral Union is one of which the editor has been thinking for some time, and this letter exactly expresses his ideas.

This plan is practically the one now being carried out by the Cecilia Society of Boston, namely, one of an active and associate membership with the presentation of works not too elaborate, yet always interesting. There are many very beautiful cantatas and similar works which are effective with pianoforte accompaniment, and which do not require exacting study, yet which are interesting alike to chorus and audience.

This is a most excellent idea, and we hope it may be carried out, as it will be if all lend their hearty co-operation to the plan. Any suggestions or information as to the progress of the project will be gladly received by the musical editor of this paper.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

The next concert of this society occurs on Sunday evening next, Feb. 24, in Music Hall. The program will include Verdi's Requiem and Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer."

The chorus of the society and a large orchestra will be conducted by Carl Zerrahn, with B. J. Lang as organist, and with the following soloists: Miss Elizabeth C. Hamlin, Miss Clara Poole, Mr. Albert Lester King and Mr. Guiseppi Campanari.

NOTES.

The Yeomen of the Guard has made a phenomenal musical and popular success, and will be heard with pleasure during its five weeks stay.

The McCaull opera company will open a short season of opera next Monday at the Park, with Suppe's Boccaccio.

The next concert of the Kweisel Quartet will occur next Wednesday evening, postponed from this week Monday.

The home engagement of "The Bostonians" will begin the week of March 18, at the Boston Theatre.

The program of the Symphony concert of to-morrow evening is as follows: Overture, Iphigenia in Aulis, Gluck; Suite in D, Bach; Symphonic Variations, Dvorak, (first time in Boston); Symphony, No. 5, in F, Beethoven.

A contract has just been signed by Adelina Patti, by which she will give thirty performances in the United States next season, beginning in December, under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau.

The first of a series of six lecture recitals by Walter Damrosch of New York, will be given in Chickering Hall next Tuesday afternoon. The lectures will be upon the Nibelungen Trilogy, and will form an excellent introduction to the German opera season in April.

A very interesting pianoforte recital was given last Friday evening in Bumstead Hall, Boston, by Miss Estelle T. Andrews of this city. Her program was a very exacting one, but she acquitted herself with much credit, her playing being of a high artistic order, with the splendid technique for which she is so well known.

A petition is being circulated in Boston, addressed to the Handel and Haydn Society, asking that their Sunday evening performances may be repeated on week day evenings. This would be a most excellent plan, as the more important works are usually given on either Christmas or Easter Sundays, when it is impossible for hundreds of singers, organists and chorists to enjoy them.

While it is given again during the week ample opportunity would be afforded to all. The petition is being largely signed, and we hope it may be granted.

We have received from "A Wagnerite" a copy of the article entitled "The Wagner Bubble," written by one Rowbotham, from which we quoted last week. Although we had only one extract from the papers, a careful reading only confirmed our first impressions, that the author is writing with very little knowledge of that of which he essays to write, and that he is looking at the matter from the same narrow and prejudiced standpoint of the many of the essayists of the day.

The pity of the old proverb here becomes apparent, "none so blind as those who will not see." Space will not permit any extended review of this subject, but if any wish to become better informed upon the subject of Wagner, we would recommend to them the reading of such works as Matthews' "How to Understand Music," Vol. II, (Newton Free Library, 105-149-2) or of any first class analysis of Wagner's aims and works, such as that by Kobbé.

An item contained in last Sunday's Herald gives the information that next week a New York manager will give at his theatre a parody on Wagner's "Tannhauser," written by a Viennese composer.

As the worthy critic of the aforementioned paper seems to be rather tickled at such a novelty, we take it that it is not out of his line. But nevertheless, we hope that musical society will soon stamp the seal of displeasure upon such a proceeding.

If the composer has so little to occupy his mind that he must construct parodies upon the masterpieces of art, he would better at least keep them to himself. Arrangements for violin and guitar, or of the finale of the Goettedaemmerung for two flutes and an oboe, as we have heard suggested, are altogether too common, but such novelties as the one contemplated above too strongly of the dime museum to be in place anywhere else. We hope that this insult to art will be accorded the patronage it deserves, and no more.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received the following from Arthur P. Schmidt & Co., West street,

Boston: For pianoforte: Maida Waltz, Arthur Falkland Buchanan; "Sadness," "Reminiscence," and "Gavotte," W. L. Blumenschein; for organ, Sarabande, Grieg, and "Slumber Song," Hauser, arr. by Henry M. Dunham, (both fine arrangements); vocal, "My Jean," E. A. MacDowell; a beautiful Scottish ballad.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Barnett, S. A. and H. O. Practical Social Reform Essays on Social Reform 81.134

Essays to set forth the poverty of the poor, and to suggest means by which such poverty may be met.

Brine, M. D. Gradina's Memories A story in verse. 56.273

Cavendish, Hon. H. Electrical Researches edited from the Original Mss. by J. Clerk Maxwell 104.319

Cooke, R. T. Steadfast; the Story of a Saint and a Sinner. 66.613

Cranch, C. P. The last of the Huggermuggers; a Giant Story. 65.618

Kobbolt; a Sequel to the "Last of the Huggermuggers." 65.619

Daudet, L. Immortal; Mœurs Parisiennes. 43.81

Same; One of the Forty; translated from the French. 65.638

Lettres de Mon Moulin. 43.82

Davies, E. M. Orthodox London; or Phases of Religious Life in the Church of England. 93.483

Unorthodox London; or Phases of Religious Life in the Metropolis. 93.482

Holbrook, M. L. Eating for Strength; or Food and Diet in their Relation to Health. 102.472

Jessop, A. The Coming of the Friars; and other Historic Essays of Contents. The Coming of the Friars. Village Life in Norfolk 600 years ago. Daily Life in a Medieval Monastery. The Black Death in East Anglia. Putting up a University. The Prophet of Walnut-Tree Yard. 72.276

King, C. Dunraven Ranch. 61.360

Meredith, G. Reading of Earth. A volume of poems where, the Boston Traveller says, will be found problems of thought and life treated from the point of the philosopher as well as of the poet. 42.420

Muegge, T. Weihnachtsabend. 40.33

Owen, C. Progressive Housekeeping; or, Keeping House without knowing how, and knowing how to keep House well. 101.411

A series of articles for "women who find housekeeping a severe and thankless task."

Reber, F. Von. History of Ancient Art; translated and augmented by J. T. Clark. 105.262

Ripley, E. M. From Flag to Flag; a Woman's Adventures and Experiences in the South during the War, in Mexico and in Cuba. 31.262

Say, L. Turgot; translated by M. B. Anderson. (Great French Writers.) 92.67

"A study in French history which deals with the economic problems of finance, trade and labor."

Shinn, G. W., D.D. King's Handbook of Notable Episcopal Churches in the U. States. 34.309

Contains one hundred illustrations, with brief histories and descriptions of the churches.

Stead, W. T. Truth about Russia. 35.249

Mr. Stead is editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and much of the matter of the volume has appeared in that journal.

Trowbridge, J. T. Biding his Time, or Andrew Hapwell's Fortune. 61.674

Wigmore, J. H. The Australian Ballad System, as embodied in the Legislation of Various Countries, with an Historical Introduction. 86.51

Wint, W. Wanderers; a Collection of Poems. 51.446

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. February 20, 1889.

From Maine—The President Insured for \$100,000.

Truly, at first sight, the idea seems a strange one, but on reflection it is just as sensible as novel for stockholders of companies to take this method of adding stability to their stock, the more especially as a president is selected for his popularity and fitness for the position, many having found that when their leader left this world, customers left off trading. The Atkinson House Furnishing Co. have the honor of being the first to introduce this precedent in our State, which will doubtless be followed by many other companies; for, after all said and done, it is a far-seeing and judicious transaction.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and out the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 c. and \$1.00 per bottle by Arthur Hudson, druggist.

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Mr. & Mrs. Jas. W. Burns reside at 12 Mudge street, Lynn. Their daughter of thirteen cured of the results of Rheumatic Fever three years ago by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound. Was restless, constant headache and dizziness, could not walk or run; doctors said 'twas heart disease.

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"Lightly, lightly fall the snow," and with it a cold that may seem light at first, but soon a cough sets in that keeps us awake nights, and worries us daytime. Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness ever put on the market. A few doses will relieve, and a continued use will cure the most obstinate cold or cough.

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If so, send us your address and 50 cents in stamps or postal note for our new book containing over Fifty Different Styles and Plans of Houses, costing from \$250 to \$3,500, suitable for city, town or country, arranged by the best architects in the United States and Europe. The book gives pictures and plans of each house, showing just how they look when completed. Any carpenter can build from these plans. If you ever intend to build a house, write at once, as this advertisement will not appear again in this paper.

Address, F. C. SHEPARD, Evansburg, Pa.

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Gives Good Appetite, New Strength, Quiet Nerves, Happy Days, Sweet Sleep.

A POWERFUL TONIC.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, Nervous Prostration.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mine was about as bad a case of Malaria as could be, and yet Kaskine cured me after I had been dosed with almost every drug in the Pharmacopoeia.—J. D. Hird, B. A., Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

"For eight weeks I had dumb ague intolerably. Wished myself dead a score of times. I never found a medicine worth the bottle that held it, until I took Kaskine. That was a happy day for me. It gave me appetite and strength. I can sleep like a top. I stand by every word of this." Thos. Toole, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 168 Duane St., New York.

DIPHTHERIA. SCROFULA.

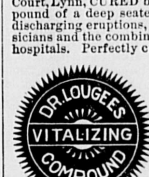
Miss Lena Judkins, a daughter (17 years old) of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Judkins, 677 Boston St., Lynn, CURED by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of a very severe case of Scrofula, with Malignant Ulcers of eight years' standing, after 11 Physicians had failed. Almost a miracle. Now in perfect health.



SWORN TO BEFORE Harmon Hall, Justice of the Peace.

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Miss Mary Etta Leighton, a daughter (16 yrs. old) of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Leighton, 16 Bickford Court, Lynn, CURED by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of a severe case of Scrofula, with discharging eruptions, which had baffled eight physicians and the combined forces of two prominent hospitals. Perfectly cured and without a blemish.



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Mrs. Betsy Hall, 70 years old, living at 17 Court St., Medford, Mass., CURED by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of a terrible case of Scrofula, with Dropsy, which was combined with Liver complaint and Dropsy. Head and face one mass of sores. Now skin is perfectly clear and general health perfectly restored. Physicians had given her up.



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There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly misled by the simpering dross of the various schools of medicine and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered is summed up down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

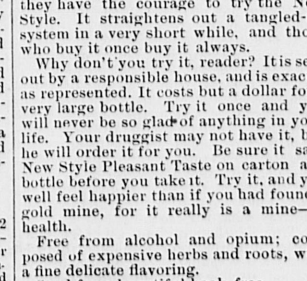
But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine delicate flavoring.

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If you are in search of physical or financial improvement, you should investigate this humane method of disinfecting the body of the poisonous basis of disease. For domestic use it is an indispensable protector. In public practice and sale of family outfits it is unrivaled as a source of income. It is the only method ever invented by which any inexperienced person may safely give baths to relieve his patient of rheumatism, Dr. CONANT, Skowhegan, Maine.

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Preparatory to getting ready for our New Spring Goods, we have gone over our stock and marked it at figures that will insure quick sales. The stock we offer you was all new last season, and is to-day, without exception, the largest and best assorted stock of

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, STOVES, RANGES, AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS, TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

We have selected a SIDEBOARD

In the line of Antique Ash for an especial bargain. We show it below. The price is only \$25.00, and you know when you look it over, that no other house can offer so much, for so little money.

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Also, Parlor Suites from \$35.00 to \$500.00.

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